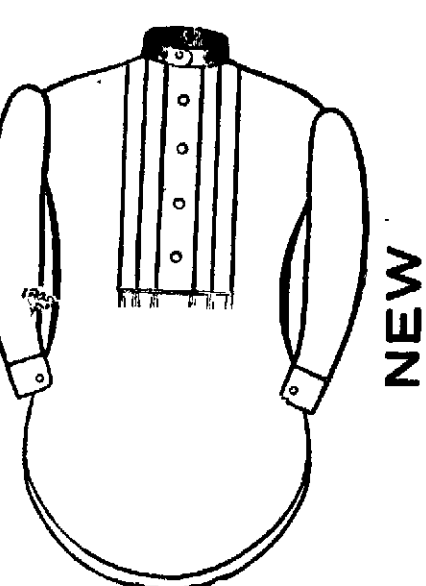


# The Massillon Independent

VOL. XXIII—NO. 42.

MASSILLON, OHIO, APRIL 9, 1886.

WHOLE NO. 1,186



WAIT FOR THE

NEW

STORE

IN THE

## OLD REED ROOM,

### About April 1st.

#### Massillon Independent.

[ESTABLISHED IN 1863.]

C. E. TAYLOR, - - - Proprietor.

O. W. THOMAS, - - - Editor.

Office 2d. floor, Room No. 8, Opera Block.

**Terms of Subscriptions:**  
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Six Months.....1.00  
Three Months......50

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#### Business Directory.

##### ATTORNEYS.

R. W. McCAGHEY, Attorney at Law, office over Diehl's A-frame Store, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

COLE & REINOLD, Attorneys at Law and Notaries Public, office over Marks Bros. store Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

WILLSON & GARRETT, Attorneys-at-Law, Rooms Nos. 11 and 12 1/2 Opera Block.

R. H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, Sibley's block Erie street, Massillon, O. Will attend to all business entrusted to his care in the Federal Courts, Northern District of Ohio and Stark and adjoining counties.

WILLIAM McILLAN, Attorney at Law, in R. H. Beatty's block, in the rooms formerly occupied by R. H. Folger.

R. A. PINN, Attorney at Law and Notary Public, office in Hammerlin's Block, Erie street.

ISAAC ULMAN, Attorney at Law, Massillon, Ohio. Office No. 16, East Main street, up stairs. Business entrusted to his care in this and adjoining counties and in the U. S. Courts will receive prompt attention.

##### BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio. J. E. McLean, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. \$150,000 Capital. S. Hunt, President; C. Steese Cashier.

##### CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

PETER SAILER, manufacturer and wholesaler Cigar dealer. Factory corner Erie and Tremont streets.

PHIL BLUMENSCHEIN, wholesaler and retail dealer in Cigars. Factory and store room No. 59 West Main street.

##### DRUGGISTS.

ARTHUR FISHER & CO., Druggists and Chemists. Prescriptions carefully compounded. No. 9, South Erie street.

Z. T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles. Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House, Massillon, Ohio.

##### DENTISTS.

D. W. JEFFRIES, Dentist, Beatty's Block, Main street. Teeth inserted on hard rubber plate. Filling also attended to.

E. CHIDESTER, Dentist, over Humberger & Son's store. Nitrous oxide gas administered for painless extraction of teeth.

##### DRY GOODS.

WATKINS BROS., Dry Goods, Notions, Etc., No. 20, East Main street.

THE MASSILLON BEE HIVE CASH STORE, Special departments, Domestic Dry Goods, Silks and Fancy Goods, Notions and Hosiery, Carpets and Oil Cloths and Merchant Tailoring, Allman, Putnam & Leitch, Proprietors.

REED'S DRY GOODS STORE, Massillon, Ohio. Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods.

HUMBERGER & SON, dealers in general Dry Goods, Notions, Fancy Goods, etc., No. 8 East Main street.

##### FURNITURE.

JAMES A. HACKETT, Furniture Dealer, Wall Paper, Carpets, etc., No. 16, West Main st.

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker, No. 28 West Main street.

##### GROCERIES.

DATWATER & SON, Established in 1832. Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Warehouse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

ALBRIGHT & CO., Cash Grocery and Provision Dealers, Queensware, etc., No. 25 East Main street. Goods delivered free of charge.

##### HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

##### JEWELERS.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc., No. 5 South Erie street.

C. F. VON KANKE, West Side Jeweler, No. 5 West Main street.

##### TINNERS.

HENRY F. GRIFFIN, dealer in Stoves, Tinware, House Furnishing Goods, etc., No. 14 West Main street.

#### Massillon Independent.

C. E. TAYLOR, - - - PROPRIETOR

### THE STRIKE.

The Knights of Labor on the Gould Roads Still Out.

Results of Monday's and Tuesday's Election at Various Points.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 7.—After the departure of Secretary Turner of the general executive board of the Knights of Labor for the principal strike centers on the Gould system, the remaining members of the committee announced the unanimous determination of the board to continue the present strike until an arrangement could be entered into with Mr. Hoxie, restoring all of the strikers to their former positions, with the exception only of those who participated in acts of violence and destruction of property since the strike began. This is a decided advance from the position they held Saturday before the conference with Mr. Hoxie. They were then willing to assent to an agreement which would restore the strikers to those positions which were not then occupied by new men, but Mr. Hoxie's refusal to accept even these deprived them, they say, of the last hope of a reconciliation under the present circumstances.

The railway officials claim that the continuance of their regular business, which they say has not been fully resumed, depends not in the least upon the actions of any labor organizations, and that the freight blockade has been permanently raised. They also claim that they have employed a sufficient number of new men to render them entirely independent of the Knights of Labor, and that the strike will come to naught.

FORT WORTH, Tex., April 7.—Today at noon the last of the troops left, and the city is without protection from outside sources, except two companies of the state rangers, who will remain here some time. The trains have been moving all day without opposition. The Knights of Labor to-day adopted resolutions declaring themselves law-abiding citizens, and condemning all acts of lawlessness and violence. The indications are that the trouble here is ended. No further opposition to the movement of trains is anticipated.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 6.—The revocation by the executive committee of the order to the Knights of Labor to return to work has had no effect on the business of the Missouri Pacific or Iron Mountain railroad other than to make it necessary for the officials of those roads to procure new men for the places made vacant by the strikers. The Iron Mountain sent out five freight trains yesterday and the Missouri Pacific an equal number, no opposition being offered by the strikers. The roads are now considered complete and the raising of the blockade on that branch of the company's business permanent. Trains are now passing across the bridge and are suffering no molestation.

Reports from Kansas City and Parsons show that the situation at these points is quiet. At Parsons the militiamen are running trains, and no interference is offered by strikers. The Knights of Labor declare, however, that none of the strikers shall resume work. At Kansas City many of the striking employes were paid off and discharged. At Sedalia trains are running as usual, but the strikers threaten trouble for to-morrow. At Hannibal the yardmen went out again, and no trains were run.

RESULTS OF SPRING ELECTIONS.  
In Racine, Wis., D. A. Olin, republican, was elected mayor by 500 majority. The treasurer and justice of the peace are also republicans. The democrats elect a marshal and assessor. The council remains a tie.

In La Crosse, Wis., the workingmen's ticket, headed by D. F. Powell for mayor, was elected throughout.

The democrats of Eau Claire, Wis., elected their entire ticket. It was endorsed by the Knights of Labor.

Ten republicans and eight democrats were elected supervisors at Lincoln, Ill. The entire republican ticket of Monmouth, Ill., was elected.

E. Rahe, democrat, was elected mayor of Maitland, Wis.

For the first time, since 1880, the republicans elected a mayor at Madison, Wis. The common council stands: 15 democrats, 3 republicans.

The town election at Joliet, Ill., resulted in the election of the entire democratic ticket, no opposition.

A people's ticket was nominated at a late hour, but all the candidates withdrew and left the field clear to the democrats.

At Milwaukee, Wis., the election was very close, and at a late hour there are no official figures. Wallber, republican, is elected, and the remainder of his ticket, with possibly two exceptions. Twenty-six thousand votes were cast.

In Chicago party lines were obliterated in an effort to defeat the blood-gang, four of the gang were re-elected and four defeated. In the town elections the republicans elected all but two.

The most disastrous conflagration that ever visited La Crosse, Wis., broke out Tuesday morning in John Paul's planing mill at 10 o'clock. It raged five hours, making a clean sweep of all the mills, factories, lumber yards and dwelling houses for five blocks south of the starting point to the Mississippi river. The large institutions destroyed are Paul's mill, Colman's mill and lumber yards with 18,000,000 feet of lumber, Vincent's lumber yard with large stock of hard wood lumber, La Crosse Soap Company's factory, Segelke, Kohlhaas & Co.'s sawmill and lumber yard, and fifty small buildings, dwelling houses and business offices. The loss is estimated at from \$700,000 to \$800,000.

At Dubuque, Iowa, the entire democratic ticket was elected.

At Helena, M. T., the republicans elected all the members of the city council by a majority of 200.

At Muskegon, Mich., L. G. Mason (dem.) was elected mayor by a majority of 300. The democrats also get three out of four aldermen.

was elected mayor, A. B. Ridgeway (dem.) police commissioner, and John Tassman (rep.) water-works trustee.

An unexpected result of the township election at Logansport, Ind., was the election of the entire republican ticket over a standing democratic majority of 300.

The township election at Indianapolis resulted in the choice of the entire republican ticket by about 700 majority. Two years ago the democrats were successful by nearly 1,000.

At Grand Rapids, Mich., the fusion ticket was elected with the exception of the police justiceship, which was secured by an independent democrat, while a republican was elected director of the poor.

At Saginaw City, Mich., the democrats and republicans fused to oppose the labor party, and the fusion candidate was elected by a majority of 311. Democrats elect a majority of the aldermen.

At Winona the entire Knights of Labor ticket, headed by Henry J. Willis for mayor, and endorsed by the republicans, was elected. Winona is a strong democratic city, but the 2,000 knights there supported their ticket solidly.

At Keokuk, Iowa, the entire republican ticket was elected, James C. Frey for mayor receiving a majority of 507. The republicans carry four out of six aldermen and gain control of all the departments of the city government.

At Sandusky, O., the republicans gained one member of the water-works board and one member of the school board. The democrats elect the balance of the ticket and control the council by 14 to 61. The democratic majorities range from 200 to 580.

At Battle Creek, Mich., Henry Hall, republican, was elected mayor by a majority of 491. The proposal to have water-works was carried by a large majority. There is no change in the political status of the council.

In Cincinnati, O., the city election passed off quietly, save for a shooting affray in precinct A of the 4th ward, in which two men were shot, but neither seriously. There were very few attempts at illegal voting. The indications are that Edwin E. Shelby (rep.) is elected comptroller by 5,000, and that all the republican ticket is elected except the members of the school board.

Sixty cases of measles are reported by one physician at Sandoval, Illinois. A Beloit dispatch reports the death of E. P. King, for thirty years a justice of the peace.

Mrs. T. A. Hendricks left Indianapolis Friday for an extended tour of the Pacific coast.

Ex-President Arthur is gaining strength, but is not yet able to leave his house in New York.

Every one of the seventy-five trade or labor unions in Chicago has declared for the eight-hour system.

Another of the wolf-bitten Russians under treatment by Pasteur at Paris has died from hydrophobia.

A vein of petroleum, flowing two hundred barrels per day, has been developed at Lake Charles, Louisiana.

T. T. White, a prominent merchant of New Orleans, dropped dead at Staunton, Virginia, of heart disease.

Three Egean Indians have been sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary of Montana for stealing horses.

A bill to repeal the Broadway Surface Railroad franchise has been favorably reported to the New York senate.

The decrease of the public debt during March was \$14,057,884. The total debt, less the available cash items, is \$1,417,962,385.

The weight of snow crushed the roof of a theater in the Japanese town of Heromal, killing or seriously injuring 150 persons.

Fanny Lockett, born in slavery in Kentucky, died in Chicago, Wednesday, when within one month of her centennial birthday.

Jeff Wilson, a colored man, was executed at Lexington, Missouri, for the murder of his mistress, in presence of five thousand persons.

The king of Corea has issued an edict abolishing slavery in his kingdom, where one-half the people have hitherto been held in bondage.

The Atchison road is announced as the victor in the terms of peace between the transcontinental railways about to be given to the public.

A Norwegian schooner has arrived at Galveston with a cargo of ostriches, parrots, monkeys, and five natives of Madras—all destined for Los Angeles.

R. A. Fullgraf, a member of the board of aldermen of New York, has been arrested for bribery in connection with the Broadway railroad franchise.

The river at Chattanooga stood at fifty feet Friday morning. Business was entirely suspended, and the gas and water works were inundated.

Traffic has been resumed on all the street-car lines at Pittsburg, except the Oakland, where the men threaten to stay out until the agreement is signed.

W. G. Mitchell, of Galesburg, South Carolina, recently found on his land a crude diamond which has been estimated by the state geologist at \$100,000.

Nelson Dewey, ex-governor of Wisconsin, is at present at Cassville, and is perfectly sane, notwithstanding the report that he is confined in the Mendota asylum.

B. B. Crandall, a real-estate agent of Buffalo, committed suicide by leaping into Niagara river above the falls. He left letters announcing his intention to end his days.

George Scoville, of Chicago, was placed in jail because of his inability to pay a deputy sheriff \$15 alimony claimed to be due his divorced wife, a sister of Guileau.

Laura May Porter, an abandoned woman of Memphis, yesterday killed a traveling salesman named Al Bennett, with whom she was living, and then fatally shot herself.

Four members of the Gladstone cabinet refuse to assent to any home rule measure giving Ireland control of the customs, and threaten to resign if such a measure be insisted upon.

A justice at Springfield, Missouri, committed Cora Lee as a participant in the murder of Mrs. Graham, and also held Mrs. Emma Molloy in \$5,000 as an accessory after the fact.

and fourteen hours on Saturday. Samuel Archer, now under sentence of death at Vincennes, Indiana, has made a full confession of his part in the murder of Lunt. He attributes the downfall of the Archer family to his uncle, Martin.

E. P. Allis, of Milwaukee, informed eight hundred employees of the machine-shops bearing his name that work would be permanently stopped should an attempt be made to enforce the eight-hour rule.

In the debate in the house of representatives on the labor arbitration bill, Frank Lawler expressed the belief that the hanging of Jay Gould on a lamp-post in New York would be a blessing to the United States.

A jury at Galena awarded the Illinois Central Road damages of \$40,000 against the Burlington and Northern Company for the right of way for fifteen miles from the mouth of Galena river to East Dubuque.

The members of the Iowa senate presented a gold watch and chain to Lieutenant Governor Hull. Auditor Brown has demanded that articles of impeachment be presented against him, which he desires to combat.

Nathaniel S. Ferguson, the wealthiest citizen of Reading, Pennsylvania, became insane because of the loss of seven lives in one of his furnaces. Trustees have been appointed to manage property valued at \$700,000.

Robert Knox, who was colonel of a regiment of Kentucky volunteers, died Friday at Shelbyville, Illinois. Dr. A. B. Wright, for forty years a prominent practitioner at Oshkosh, expired from a complication of diseases, leaving a fortune.

Before daylight Saturday morning flames broke out in the Planters' house at St. Louis, causing a wild panic. The guests escaped unharm, but four servant-girls were suffocated in the hallways. The pecuniary damage was quite light.

A gang of moonshiners have been steadily operating in a cave within five minutes' walk of the court-house at Mercer, Pennsylvania. Prominent citizens made the discovery by accident, and informed the revenue officials at Erie, who captured two of the leaders.

The grand jury at Belleville, Illinois, has indicted City Treasurer Lountz for withholding public funds, and Recorder Canty, of East St. Louis, for conspiracy with his brother to do illegal acts, besides presenting other officials for complicity.

During the month of March about thirteen thousand young cattle were shipped from Chicago to western farms to be fattened. So great was the supply of hogs Friday at the stock-yards that six thousand were left unsold. Seven thousand sheep were brought in, causing a decline in common grades.

Robert T. Lincoln, holding repudiated bonds of the State of Georgia for \$100,000 under instructions to present to the Illinois Soldiers' home, is about to bring suit in the United States supreme court in behalf of the State of Illinois, to recover from the State of Georgia the face value of the securities.

The war department has assigned General Schofield to the division of the Atlantic, General Terry to the division of the Missouri, with headquarters at Chicago, and General Howard to the division of the Pacific, General Crook to the department of the Platte, and General Miles to the department of Arizona.

Eighty prominent citizens of California, including three who represent \$5,000,000 capital, have been indicted by the federal grand jury at San Francisco for perjury in connection with entries of 96,000 acres of timber land in Humboldt county. The district attorney will bring suit to set aside the patents.

The Georgia revivalists closed their labors in Chicago Sunday evening, when an audience of nearly eight thousand persons endeavored to reach the platform and extend a farewell greeting. Brief addresses were made by Rev. Drs. Henson, Barrows, McPherson, and Goodwin. When the recent converts were called for 225 persons stood up as witnesses to the work.

The rates on all classes of freight from Chicago to St. Paul, as well as on Montana and Idaho business, which have been ranged downward from sixty to fifteen cents, were Thursday cut by the St. Paul road to ten and eight cents. The Rock Island and Illinois Central followed with a reduction to ten cents on all classes. No action was taken by the Northwestern, on account of the absence of its general freight agent.

Before the grand jury at New Orleans, women named McMahon and Smythe made a full confession of their part in a scheme of perjury designed to secure the acquittal of the assassins of Captain Murphy. On one of a number of beach warrants which were issued, Dr. Emanuel E. Dreyfus was sent to the prison in default of \$20,000 bail. Judge Thomas Ford, chief of the band of assassins, is commissary of the Louisiana penitentiary, and has never been compelled to wear the uniform.

A Washington dispatch Saturday says: There has been no change in the condition of Secretary Manning during the last twenty-four hours. His physicians are still reticent about his actual condition, and will only say when interviewed that their patient is a little better or a little worse, or the same as when last reported. It is known, however, that the Secretary is yet partially paralyzed and can barely move his arms. There is no danger, however, of an imminent change in his condition and his eldest son will return to Albany to-morrow.

A Scranton, Pa., telegram Saturday says: Dr. Allen, Mr. Powderly's physician, said about the condition of his patient to-day: "Mr. Powderly must have absolute rest for a few days. I have forbidden him to receive visitors or to be annoyed with business or anything likely to distract his mind. I do not believe that he is in any danger if he follows my instructions, but I would not answer for the consequences if he attempted even to get up to resume his duties for some time yet. Mr. Powderly is suffering from a complication of diseases. In the first place he had a return of his own trouble—quinsy—but that is much improved now. In addition he has a muscular rheumatism arising from a re-opening of the old injury to his side. He had a fall a year ago and broke two or three of his ribs, and this left his side in a very weak condition. An abscess or large boil has formed on the back of his neck,

and besides that he is thoroughly prostrated physically."

#### WASHINGTON.

The Senate has confirmed the appointment of Messrs. Oberly and Lyman as Civil-Service Commissioners.

The condition of Secretary Manning is more favorable than any time since his attack, but he can not be pronounced out of danger.

The caucus of Republican Senators Friday lasted for three hours, the policy to be pursued on nominations of Internal Revenue Collectors being considered. No conclusion was reached, and no formal vote was taken. It was incidentally shown that a majority of the Republican Senators favor open executive sessions.

Senator Sewell, from the committee on pensions, has reported as a substitute for several measures referred to that committee a bill to amend the pension laws, by increasing the rate of pensions for the loss of a hand or foot to \$30 a month, for the loss of a limb at or above the elbow or knee to \$25, and for the loss of a limb at the shoulder or hip to \$45.

The Secretary of the Interior, in compliance with the law, has sent to the House a list of 914 Indian depredation claims, aggregating \$3,015,947.70, together with the papers showing the action of the department in each case. Of this amount only \$50,355.58 is allowed by the Secretary's report, comprising twenty-seven claims, the remainder of the claims being barred by the statutes of limitation.

The House Committee on Invalid Pensions Friday agreed to report favorably a bill to pension prisoners of war, provides that all persons in the service of the United States during the late war who were prisoners of war for sixty days or more, and who are now suffering from disability as the result of exposure, etc., incurred while in confinement, and not the result of their own misconduct, shall be entitled to pension at rates now provided for similar disabilities. The bill further provides that all persons in the military or naval service of the United States who were prisoners of war for more than sixty days shall be entitled to \$3 per day for every day they were held in confinement.

#### CONGRESSIONAL.

##### Senate.

MARCH 31.—Senator Vance (N. C.) addressed the senate to-day in support of his bill to repeal the civil-service law. The act, he said, was unconstitutional, and the president involuntarily submitting to it was surrendering a prerogative which it was his duty to protect. The people had demanded a change of officers, but it was not to be accomplished by the result of a political election. The result was that political enemies and spies surrounded every administrative officer. This was trying to serve the Lord and man, and was an active partner. The whole thing was a humbug, and in partial proof the senator read an advertisement offering for ten cents to supply a series of examination questions which would qualify anybody to pass a civil-service examination.

The civil-service law, Senator Vance said, was a triumph of the republican party, and made up for the exposures of the many corruptions of that party. It should have been called "an act to enable the people to improve the civil service," but it was not and testament of the republican party."

Mr. Vance was only sorry that a democratic president had become its executor instead of administrator de bonis non. In the president's hands the law was well to the putative parent of civil-service reform, Commissioner E. Don, said Senator Vance, spoke of those who opposed the law as the worst elements of both parties. There was no earthly doubt that the great majority of the elements of the law were opposed to that law. If the president's statements were true the democratic party was indeed in a bad way.

Senator Vance having stated that at the time of the passage of the civil-service law the government departments were not open night and day to make all the appointments possible before the bill should become a law, Senator Teller (Col.) made a distinct and positive denial of the statement. He said it had been said in the newspapers, but it was an entire mistake.

APRIL 1.—Senators Dolph and Morgan spoke in the senate to-day in support of the bill to admit Washington territory into the union, after which the amendments proposed by the republicans were discussed. The school lands were adopted, and providing that the counties of Idaho that are to become part of the state of Washington shall not by the change be released from responsibility for their proportion of the bonded debt of the territory. Senator Idaho was rejected. Senator Voorhees submitted as a substitute his bill providing for the admission of Montana (the enabling act), and pending a vote the senate went into executive session.

APRIL 2.—Discussing the army bill in the senate to-day, Senator Plumb (Ind.) urged the bill of the senator from Illinois (Mr. Logan) for the equalization of bounties would be passed before the salaries and emoluments of the regular army were piled up so high that it could be found no more money in the treasury. Senator Plumb thought the senate could postpone a bill to increase the emoluments of the regular army until the volunteer army, of which Senator Logan thought so much, had had justice done to it.

Senator Cockrell took the floor in opposition to the bill. There was, he said, ample power to protect our institutions without a single regular soldier. Our foreign wars had been fought by volunteers. The people of this republic could resist the combined nations of the earth.

Senator Logan spoke at considerable length in further explanation of the details of the bill, and in reply to criticisms made against it. He believed fully in relying on the citizens in time of trouble, and when ever a large army was raised, and citizens to be effective had to be organized.

APRIL 6.—The senate received from the president to-day a long message transmitting correspondence between the secretary of the state and the Chinese minister with regard to the treaty rights of Chinese subjects other than the Chinese.

The president says that cases of individual hardship beyond the power of the executive to remedy have occurred in the application of the Chinese acts, which are due to the ambiguous and defective provisions of the acts of congress. The hardship has in some cases been remedied by the courts, but in others, where the phraseology has appeared to be conclusive against any discretion on the part of the officers, Chinese persons expressly entitled to free admission under the treaty have been refused a landing and been sent back to the country whence they came without being afforded an opportunity to show their rights.

The consideration of the army bill was resumed and Senator Logan again spoke in defense of it. In the course of his speech he evoked loud applause from the galleries by saying in reference to the imprisonment of an American citizen in Cuba: "Sir, if I had the power, which I have not, and do not ever expect to have or exercise, but it is in the American people and there it rests—if I should wield it to-day no American citizen would ever be rotting in the dungeons of any foreign power without having his case examined and fairly treated. Sir, I would use the power of the American people against Spain or England or any other power to protect the American citizen."

#### HOUSE.

MARCH 31.—The question of arbitration of differences between railroad companies and their employees was thrust upon the attention of the house to-day, both unexpectedly and prematurely, by the chairman of the committee on labor. Neither the members of the house nor the members of the

[Continued on page 8.]



**To Take Home to Your Wife.**

"What shall I take home to your wife?"  
—An overheard passing remark.

Take home to your wife a sincere and honest heart.  
Keep affectionate, and true and tender.  
Kindled well to glow by a "brilliant coal,"  
The gift of a giver—not a sender.  
Take THAT home to your wife.

When you find a pleasant word about on the air,  
And are puzzled to know how to catch it,  
Bid it come to you at once, for kindest keep  
and care.  
Guard it cautiously and tenderly watch it.  
Take THAT home to your wife.

Should you find a bright idea wandering aimlessly about,  
And marvel how you best may obtain it,  
Set a prompt and careful watch, both within  
and without.  
And, when once you have made out to gain it,  
Take THAT home to your wife.

Should there sleep within your soul a little spark of love,  
With a tendency each day to growing brighter,  
Let the "coal from off the altar" but touch it  
from above.  
And, with your own heart happier and lighter,  
Take THAT home to your wife.

Should you spy a little sin in the pathway of life,  
No matter how, or where, or when,  
Toss it back upon the winds—a germ of world-  
ly strife—  
Resolving, what may come, that you'll never  
take THAT home to your wife.

Take only to your wife all the good that you know.

In this worldly way of life's daily giving;  
Take your heart in your hand when your  
homeward way you go,  
And you'll have at last a life worth the  
living.  
To take home WITH your wife.  
—Clark W. Bryan, in Good Housekeeping.

**HOW IT HAPPENED.**

Effie Ford, with tear-stained face, sat amid a pile of formidable documents. She was in deep mourning. Only one week before she had laid away the remains of her only surviving relative in the shadow of the cross-crowned church over the hill. It was a dismal prospect for a girl of 17, and one who was absolutely ignorant of business. The Fords had always lived in luxury. But on his death-bed Mr. Ford called Effie to him; his articulation was imperfect, but she caught: "Bad investments, mortgage bonds. Poor! Poor!" Barker will tell you. "A few gasps and it was over."

All day she had tried to bring order out of chaos. At last, with a sigh, she tossed the little fringes from her forehead, as if even their light weight were an oppression.

"It is useless," she murmured, "I can make nothing of anything." Then suddenly she remembered. "Barker will tell you." The memory came with a sigh of relief.

A servant answered the bell. "Take this to Mr. Barker," she ordered, "and wait an answer."

It came in less than an hour.

"Mr. Barker will wait upon Miss Ford at 5." She glanced at the clock. It lacked five minutes of that hour.

Barker was a lawyer in the same town. She had always known him, and she remembered that he had been with her father frequently before she went to school for the last time.

As he entered Effie started. She had thought of him as rather elderly, but the man who stood before her was extremely handsome, and perhaps double her 17 years.

"You are kind, Mr. Barker, to respond so promptly. I did not know what to do, to whom to turn. I can make nothing of papa's papers," she sighed, wearily.

"Of course. What can you know about law?" and together they turned to the perplexing pile.

Barker ran his eye over paper after paper, and a startled look came into his eyes, keen lawyer's though they were.

"Are these all?" he asked.

"I believe so. Papa kept his papers in that secretary; and, Mr. Barker, I know from what he said that there were losses—that I shall not be very well off. I do not mind," she added, quickly, "other people are poor, why not I?"

"Some loss! Not as well off as she had been!" He regarded her queerly. Poor child! Did she know that house, lands, even the costly furniture was covered with mortgages? No, and he determined she never should.

He had no living relatives, and why should he not do for this helpless girl what he would have liked some one to do for sister or wife of his?

"There will be something left after the debts are paid, will there not?" The pretty pathetic eyes looked squarely into his. He could not answer this child-woman with evasion. "If you will trust to me, Miss Ford, I will do my best. Your father trusted me on several occasions," (he did not add, if that father had been guided by his judgment, his daughter would not now be penniless) "and I am confident I know more of the business than anyone else." He waited her reply.

"Oh, yes, and thank you, Mr. Barker." With a childish, trustful motion, she slipped her hand in his. Barker's experience with women was bounded by aggressive little widows, and soul-terrifying Sally Brasses, and there was a queer little flutter in his manner as he bid her good-night.

Mr. Ford's affairs were in a hopeless tangle. Ruin was inevitable. Such was Barker's verdict, after a perusal of the Ford papers. "Poor little thing!" he whispered to himself; "she shall never know if I can help it."

Out of those deeds and mortgages seemed to start a vision of a home Eden, where certain eyes looked into his with bewildering love. Bah! What have sentimental love dreams in common with an austere lawyer's office.

A puzzled face appeared at the office of Barker & Hawkins one day, not long after.

"I am sorry to worry you, but see here!" Effie produced a slip of paper which she held toward him. It stated the existence of a note, covering \$10,000, principal and interest, held by one Isaacs & Tobias, brokers in a neighboring city.

"When did you receive this?" He avoided looking at the captivating face as much as possible.

"To-day, and, Mr. Barker, it must be paid. The \$10,000 you saved for me will just cover it. Will you do it for me?"

"Yes, Miss Ford. It is fortunate, however, that I changed the investment. By the new arrangement it has doubled.

**You can pay this bill and retain the same amount.**

"I can? How nice! I thought I would have to go out as a nurse-maid or—something. Mr. Barker, when is your client coming who owns the house?"  
"You are not. The favor is to him. I have his word for it."

She still lingered. "Mr. Barker, you have been so kind and good. I wish I could do something for you. If I can ever will you let me?"

"Yes, Miss Ford."

Effie left the office with a queer, dissatisfied feeling at her heart. Down the drowsing street, filled with lazy shadows, she strolled. As she turned a corner she collided with a rakish-looking youth. He recovered himself with an apology. There was such a frank look in his bright, blue eyes that Effie took to him at once. He accompanied her as far as the gate, opened it, and, with a bow, turned toward the open plaza.

"What a very, very nice, accommodating boy," was Effie's mental comment. She met the "very nice boy" frequently after this. He was 18 and quite idle. He obtained a conventional introduction—Bert Gwynne was his name—and he constituted himself Effie's veritable double. On the street, at church, Mr. Bert Gwynne was always present, and he assumed the attitude with such an air of course-it-is-agreeable-to-you air that Effie became incensed and determined to give him a piece of her mind.

One day he commenced to poke fun at "Old Gabe Barker." Then the dynamite exploded.

"He's not old," she flashed.

"Forty if he's an hour," insisted the provoking.

"I say he's not," declared the frank little lady. "Anyhow, he's not a presuming boy"; great acrimony in the last words.

"He'll make you marry him after a while; now you see. He bought up every one of those notes," cried the badly conducted.

"What notes? Tell me?" Effie was aflame.

"Your father's. Who do you suppose paid the debts? Why, Gabe Barker out of his own pocket. This very house is his," continued he.

"You are a wicked person, and I don't believe one word you say," burst out Effie.

"It isn't such a mighty thing after all. I'd do over so much more, Effie, if you'd let me. But you called me presuming, and it made me angry."

"So you are. I hate you, and I'm going this minute to Mr. Barker." She flung on her hat.

"I wouldn't. Let it alone. He's well able to do it if he wishes." Bert thought he had never seen Effie so desirable, as with that angry pout and the infinite air of scorn with which she regarded him.

"Mr. Barker is it so? Tell me. I will know!" with tear-fashed face she raided in on him. "They say that papa died—insolvent, and—you bought up his notes, and tell me!" she implored passionately.

"Effie, don't you will be ill. Who told you such cruel things?" He shuffled his papers in agitation.

"Bert Gwynne; he says it is the talk of the place, and—"

Heaven! What had she almost said! He'll make you marry him after a while. He marry her! such an insignificant nobody.

"Effie, listen! I am not going to deny what I have done."

"Then you did! Oh!" She went down by the stiff old client's chair in a heap and hid her face in her hands.

"Child, what could I do? The creditors threatened. There was nothing to pay them, and you looked so little and helpless. Besides, it is only discharging an old obligation. Your father was very kind to me when I was a poor lad. Effie, don't be angry."

"Sob, sob from the rounds of the chair. 'Is the house yours, too?'"

"By heavens, Effie, if you ask me anything more I'll deny everything," desperately.

"Is it, I say?" tempestuously.

"Yes."

Gabriel Barker was as abashed as if he had been confronted with selling illegal whisky.

"Do you hold those notes?"

"Confound that meddling Gwynne boy. I'll thrash him to-morrow if I live. Yes, Effie, but they are yours. I have left them to you in my will. Here they are." Laying a bundle in her lap.

"Take them away. I will not have them," she said, excitedly. "Unless—Mr. Barker—you tell me how—I can pay you."

"Will you, if I tell you, Effie?"

He opened his arms and she crept close to his heart, whispering:

"Yes, Gabriel."

**An Interesting Porpoise.**

One of the best known characters about Brunswick, is a porpoise. For twenty years he has been seen there, and now everybody knows him as "Cutfin."

This name has been given to him because his big dorsal fin has been cut half away in some combat with his rivals in the sea or by the attack of some human foe. But "Cutfin" is now safe, at least from the hand of man. He is a universal favorite and enjoys the attentions which are lavished upon him. He is so tame that any fishing party that sails near Dohoy can tap a few times on their boat with an oar and he will come up to join them. No matter where the boat goes "Cutfin" follows. He comes up within a few feet and a thousand opportunities has been given to fishermen to kill him, but no man's hand is ever raised against this remarkable fish. He is a powerful fellow, fully twelve feet long. He has been known when accompanying fishing parties to swim around and drive fish into their nets. No pilot on that coast is better known than "Cutfin," and few are more highly esteemed.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Aaron Burr, Vice President of the United States, while making a journey to Boston in 1803 was stopped on the highway by a Connecticut fishing man of the town of Milford for travelling on Sunday. It required all the eloquence and authority of the haughty Vice President to obtain permission to proceed in violation of the Connecticut blue laws.

**THE SPRING FEVER.**

Some Valuable Hints to People who Clean House in the Spring.

No matter how regularly the routine of daily work has gone on during the winter months, the opening of spring reveals to the ambitious housewife the absolute necessity of a thorough overhauling. Don't be too eager about it, sister, unless you are exceptionally strong. A clean house, however satisfactory of itself, will be dearly purchased at the expense of health. Let some strong-armed, humble workman lend a hand in the "rough of it," if the services of a domesticated Bridget are not available. Begin in good season, undertaking one or two rooms only, instead of having the whole house in confusion at once.

The cellar is a good place in which to begin hostilities. The ash-bin should be emptied, the furnace cleared, and every bit of useless rubbish disposed of. A faithful search for overlooked and decaying vegetables is necessary, for they are a prolific cause of disease. If needful, the air of the cellar may be purified and parasitical growth destroyed by burning brimstone in an old pan, closing doors and windows closely, meanwhile, for a few hours. After the floor has been sprinkled and swept a coating of whitewash should be applied to the walls and woodwork. Add to the wash copperas, which is a cheap article, in the proportion of six or eight pounds to half a bushel of quicklime. This has fine cleansing and disinfecting properties, and is a sovereign prophylactic against the ravages of rats and mice. Once a year is none too often for this to be done.

The drain of the kitchen sink must never be neglected. Dissolve a few cents worth of copperas in a pailful of hot water, and pour a little of this liquid into the drainpipe daily, and it will be freed from its noxious odors. The grease from dish-water often clogs the pipe. Ammonia, used instead of soap for dish-washing, would soon clear away the obstruction, as it works chemically upon grease and "kills" it. A solution of lye would have the same effect.

On examining the accumulations of superfluous furniture or cast-off clothing in the attic, sort out, with free hand, what may be spared for the greater needs of others. Winter clothing must be cared for before the insidious moth-millier claims it for its home, and hatches those destructive little worms that live but to destroy. Hang the garments on the fine out doors and beat them well with a whisk, then envelop them in brown paper and mark the name of garment and its owner with ink on each package.

Carpets infested by buffalo bugs should be steamed with a damp cloth and hot flat-iron, which will kill the eggs, and the adult insect that shows himself will no doubt, meet the fate he deserves, on the spot. The steaming operation should be repeated frequently. Bedsteads washed with kerosene will never be troubled with vermin. Dalmatian powder sprinkled in the way of ants, when their visits begin, will cause them to disappear. Powdered borax is also said to be good.

When a room is to have new paper, the old ought to be removed first. A boiler of hot water set in the room, and the door closed for a while, will cause the paper to loosen so that it may be taken off without difficulty. The wood-work may then be cleaned easily while the dirt is softened by the steam. Weak lye is invaluable for cleaning painted woodwork, and saleratus water is good, but both must be thoroughly rinsed off before the final wiping. Whiting or finely powdered quartz is serviceable for the most soiled spots. Ammonia, used in the proportion of a tablespoonful (or less if very strong) to a quart of hot water, is an excellent cleanser. Afterwards use it still more diluted for the panels.

Rub the nickel stove-trimmings and the plated handles and hinges of doors with kerosene and whiting, and polish with a dry cloth. Ten cents worth of oxalic acid dissolved in a pint of hot water will remove paint spots from the windows. Pour a little into a cup and apply to the spots with a swab, but be sure not to allow the acid to touch the hands. Brasses may be quickly cleaned with it. Great care must be exercised in labeling the bottle, and putting it out of the reach of children, as it is deadly poison. Spots in varnished furniture are removed by rubbing them with essence of peppermint or spirits of camphor, and afterwards using furniture polish or cold linseed oil.—*Mary Winchester, in Good Housekeeping.*

**A Taxidermist Tells Some Secrets.**

"We will undertake to preserve and fix up any kind of bird or animal, from a humming-bird to an elephant," said a taxidermist to a reporter recently, "and, I might just as well add, from a bee to mammoths."

"Are there many in this city who pursue your art?"

"About twenty. Too many altogether for any of us to do any decent business. It is not an easy trade to learn. Sometimes a man may accomplish it in a few months; sometimes it will take a much longer time. It depends upon the natural good judgment and dexterity of the pupil. A little carelessness or want of skill will often spoil a job. In the preparation of our subjects we use a large amount of arsenic in a powdered form. During the manipulation this powder is shaken into the air and is inhaled by the operator. As arsenic is an accumulative poison it will remain in the system until there is enough to cause serious results. Very often a man is compelled to quit the business in order to save his life. Life insurance companies hesitate to take risks on men engaged in our business. Arsenic is used to preserve the skin, fur, and feathers of the birds and animals. Several substitutes for this poison have been tried, but none of them have been found to be any good."

"What do you most work on?"

"We drive a thriving business in the canary-bird line. People bring their little birds here to have them stuffed. The owners are mostly ladies, and you can imagine what a comfort it is to have their little feathered pets preserved in such a manner that their beauty and form of feather can be seen and admired long after their sweet voices are hushed."

"Love-birds are preserved in great numbers. Cardinals are somewhat rare, and their plumage is so bright-colored and beautiful that when they die they are seldom thrown away. There is always a ready market for them, and we will pay good prices for them. Love-birds are brought to us in pairs. It is customary when one of these affectionate little things die to bring its dead body and the living mate to us. We kill the live bird and preserve the two together."

"Could the skin of a man be stuffed?"

"Certainly, in the same manner that a monkey's skin is. I would undertake the job, but it would cost a great deal of money. They say that the human skin is very much like the skin of a hog, and that if subjected to a tanning process it would be very thick and strong—the same as the hog leather which is used for saddles and trunks."—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

**A False Economy.**

Miss Perkins, in her breach-of-promise case with Lucky Baldwin, testified that he paid her \$20 for a single kiss. This recalls a circumstance in Mr. Baldwin's career that shows how a false economy brought so much trouble on his experienced head.

About the time Baldwin got into his Perkins trouble the advertising agent of the Appeal called upon him at the Tal-lac House, Lake Tahoe, and solicited the advertisement of the summer-resort. Mr. Baldwin was anxious to insert the advertisement, for which the agent asked \$20. Mr. Baldwin refused to give more than \$5, and thus negotiations were discontinued and the advertisement not accepted.

In a few days the old fellow went down to Los Angeles and offered the woman \$20 for a kiss. Meanwhile his business was neglected at the hotel, and it was known by reason of an insufficiency of advertising, and, sick of the business, he leased it to another party.

There is no doubt that Mr. Baldwin has paid out a great many \$20 for kisses, and, had he spent the same amount in advertising the merits of his business and hedged on the rosy lips of the girls, his hotel would have been a household word wherever the English language is spoken.

We do not claim that a man must eschew the fair sex entirely and stop kissing pretty girls. Far from it; but, if Baldwin had divided the thing up and paid \$5 for the kisses and \$15 for the advertising, he would doubtless have secured about as much kissing, and also laid up a vast amount of advertising for a rainy day.

A man who is well advertised does not have to pay out much money for kisses, for everybody knows that women flock about a well-known man like flies around a molasses barrel, while an obscure individual is compelled to break himself to get any recognition.

We hate to see a man practicing this ridiculous, false economy with women and newspapers. If Baldwin had spent more on the press and less on that Perkins woman she would not have the money to attack him in the courts, and the press would have been defending his character from calumny.

It is indeed a sad, sad world when a man gets to be as old as Lucky Baldwin and pays out money to designing women that ought to go into the channels of newspaper enterprise and assist in building up the growing and mighty west.—*Curson (Nev.) Appeal.*

**Story About the Oat Meal King.**

"Yes, I know Schumacher, the oat meal king who recently lost his big mills by fire," said the Ohio passenger, "and an odder little man you never saw. He's a German, of course, about sixty years old, about as big as a grass-hopper and just as lively, talks Dutch and writes the most vigorous English. He hates whisky and beer as he does a liar and works sixteen hours a day. He came to this country as poor as a church mouse, started a little grocery and beer saloon, run that awhile and then began making oat meal by a hand-mill in his wood-shed. Finally he sold his saloon, peddled oat meal and farina from a hand-cart, which he wheeled about town himself, and in thirty years built up the largest factory of that kind in the world. He won't hire a man in any capacity who drinks whisky or even beer, and has about him several hundred employees, who are mostly Germans, and, strange to say, zealous prohibitionists like himself. He once brought over from Germany a workman who was master of a new process. This man came under a two-years' contract at a large salary, his expenses being guaranteed. The second day after he began work Schumacher learned that he was a beer-drinker. In two hours the workman left the mills, never to return, and with a check for nearly five thousand dollars in his pocket. This was the price Schumacher had paid for upholding his principles and enforcing his rules."—*Chicago Herald.*

**Breakfast for Late Hours.**

I happened into the Hoffman House the other morning to visit a friend, and while waiting for my card to be sent up saw three or four different waiters carrying up breakfasts on their trays. I surmised this must be quite a source of revenue, but was not prepared for the astonishing figures I afterwards was shown by one of the gentlemen connected with the office. "We charge," said he, "\$1 for every meal served in the guest's own room. This, of course, does not refer to elaborate dinners, etc., but simply to single meals, and the income derived from breakfasts alone so served amounts to \$10,000 per annum." Surprising as these figures were, I afterwards learned that at the Fifth Avenue and Windsor Hotels they received for breakfasts served in rooms all the way from \$8,000 to \$12,000 each year. What a blessing lazy people and invalids are to the favorite hotel proprietors.—*N. Y. Cor. Hartford Courant.*

Ludovic Breton has propounded a new theory of the formation of coal. He believes it is produced by the sinking of floating islands like those which now occur on many lakes and rivers, and which are conspicuous on the upper Nile. These islands are composed chiefly of turf, which, being swallowed up by the water, become fossilized at the bottom.

**CONGO-LAND.**

Results Achieved by Stanley in the Valley of the Congo.

To give a full summary of the Congo's commercial future would be to write Mr. Stanley's latest work over again; but the results already achieved and those which are now in process of achievement may be briefly stated. His own words:

"From the mouth of the Congo a steamer drawing fifteen feet of water can steam up the river 110 miles, and opposite to this point (the head of the estuary) we have built stations on both sides of the river, that on the north or right bank (i. e. Vivi) being the principal. Hence, in order to avoid the Yellala Falls, we take a land journey of 52 miles to a point where we have built another station. We then take boats, and steam or row 88 miles to a point opposite which there are stations constructed on each side of the river. Then comes another land journey of 95 miles to reach our lately built town of Leopoldville, at the entrance of Stanley Pool. Hence we steam up uninterruptedly a distance of 1,060 English miles. With a short road past Stanley Falls we could proceed 350 miles farther up the river, and then a portage of two miles would give us 650 more. In addition to these distances upon the Congo itself, its larger affluents make up a total navigable length of more than 2,000 miles. Along the main stream we have constructed thirteen stations in the most likely places, among peaceful tribes, with whom we are on terms of familiar intercourse, and who have welcomed us as brothers."

The importance of these measures, which practically bridge over the gap dividing the inland trade of the upper Congo from the coast trade of its lower course, can hardly be overrated. Even in 1883 the annual value of the local traffic was estimated at \$14,000,000; and now that the Berlin Conference of 1884 has disposed of the absurd claims of Portugal, and established freedom of trade throughout the entire basin of the Congo, it may reasonably be expected to develop apace. Bounded on the north by the water-shed of the Nile, on the south by that of the Zambezi and the Logo, on the east by Lake Tanganyika, and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean, this vast tract comprises almost the whole southern portion of Central Africa, having a length of 1,400 miles by a breadth of 1,200, and an area of 1,300,000 square miles. Its population, though a mere nothing to that which it may support with ease at no very distant date, is already very considerable. In one section of the upper Congo Mr. Stanley counted fourteen tolerably large villages within a very limited space; and the most reliable among the many estimates of the total population rates it as high as 40,000,000.

The lower Congo enjoys the priceless advantage of traversing an intermediate zone admirably fitted for cultivation, separating two opposing tracts, in one of which cultivation is rendered impossible by absolute want of water, and in the other by a permanent excess of it. The great mass of forest and swamp covering the basin of the Niger and almost the whole of the west coast stretches southward as far as the mouth of the Ogoway River, about fifty miles south of the equator. Here it gradually begins to melt away, the rivers being still thickly wooded, while the open country assumes the form of wide green savannas, dappled with clumps of trees, and representing the "park-like region" so often and so enthusiastically referred to by Mr. Johnston. This in its turn gives place by degrees to the scantier vegetation of the Portuguese provinces of Benguela and Mossamedes, growing thinner and ever thinner as it recedes from the limit of the oil palms at the tenth parallel of south latitude, till the last trace of vegetable life vanishes on the border of the great Kalahari Desert, which lies immediately north of the Orange River and Cape Colony.

It is through the great natural park above mentioned that the Congo flows downward to the sea, with all the commercial advantages that can be given to it by a magnificent climate and a soil of unexampled fertility. Among the products of the Congo basin enumerated by Mr. Stanley are palm oil, cassava, plantains and other fruits, palm wine, copper, iron, vermilion, catwood, tobacco, sugar-cane, beans, maize, millet, sweet potatoes and other vegetables, mats of palm fibre, nuts, fish, eggs, pigs, goats, India rubber, and ivory. The last article is so abundant on the upper Congo that in one of the villages of the savage region near the mouth of the Aruvimi an "ivory temple" is said to exist, formed of a light roof supported by thirty-three entire tusks, many of which are of enormous size. The chief local imports are cotton, hardware, cloth, salt, crockery, guns, and powder. The three first-named articles being in especial demand, and forming in some districts the actual currency of the country, so far as it can be said to have any. "At the present time," says Mr. Stanley, "the quantity of cheap cottons sold every year in the Congo markets amounts to 6,250,000 yards; and supposing every inhabitant of the Congo basin to have just one Sunday dress every new year, \$20,000,000 yards would be required."—*David Ker, in Harper's Magazine for March.*

**Twenty-Four Hours to Cool Off.**

A drummer for a Chicago hardware house tells this story, and of course, it must be a true one. He was on a train down in Missouri, and when the red-headed brakeman called out, "Mexico! Mexico!" a long-haired passenger excitedly gathered his baggage together and bolted from his seat, exclaiming: "Mexico, the devil! Why in the name of the great red-hot rancho didn't you let me off at Austin, Tex., as I told you? Do you take me for a grasper from over the Grande? I oughter fill your measly skin full of holes. I oughter do it—I oughter—!" and here the long-haired man rushed wildly from the train, leaving a blue streak of broad-brim oaths behind him.

"Oh, that's all right," said the red-headed brakeman, as the passengers gazed at him curiously; "that's all right. It's nothin' but another darned fool of a Texan who got excited when Mexico got called out. He'll get cooled off by the time the next train comes along at this hour to-morrow. I guess."—*Chicago Herald Tribune Talk.*

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which is Scrofulous Disease of the Lungs, is properly and curiously treated and cured by this God-given remedy, if taken before the last stages of the disease are







Massillon Independent,

O. W. THOMAS, - - - EDITOR.

The Democratic scheme to catch the negro vote did not win. The colored people know too well in which party they find their friends to vote the Democratic ticket.

For nine long weeks has the Senate Committee been hard at work to fish out the frauds in the Cincinnati election cases, but they are slowly and surely locating them where they belong.—*Medina Democrat*.

That is a fact, and the Democrats will have to shoulder the frauds in every case. The result of the recent election in Cincinnati is sufficient evidence to convince any fair-minded man that the Democratic ring in that city is responsible for a vast amount of political iniquity. It has been relegated to obscurity.

The result of the recent election throughout the State is very satisfactory to the Republicans. Especially is this true with regard to Cincinnati, that hot-bed of political corruption and fraud. The Republicans of that city elected their entire city ticket by majorities ranging from 2,675 to 6,786. The exposure of the frauds committed there have aroused the citizens to a sense of the peril which hung over them and they have arisen in their might and relegated the boodlers of the coal-oil gang to the rear.

By reference to the Council proceedings it will be seen that a resolution passed that body at its last session censuring Hon. S. A. Conrad for the course he has pursued in regard to the waterworks measure, and asking our Representatives to endeavor to defeat a bill which has been presented by Mr. Conrad, and is intended to amend a law now existing which makes it possible for the citizens of this city to contract for the erection or purchase of waterworks with the present existing waterworks company and no other. The bill introduced by Mr. Conrad is not a substitute for the bill introduced by the Hon. John McBride, and originating in the petition from the city Council, but is intended to amend an existing law, and will empower the city to contract with any corporation, whether they have works erected in Massillon or not. To us it appears that the proper method to pursue is to submit to a vote of the people, two propositions, one containing a proposition to bond the city and build waterworks, and the other to contract with a company or corporation allowing them to erect the waterworks as a private enterprise. This course would put the matter squarely before the people, and they could decide for themselves. It is a fact that quite a considerable proportion of the citizens of Massillon are opposed to plunging the city into debt, and who favor the idea of more extended water privileges. In the opinion of these people it is preferable to have the waterworks constructed by a private corporation. They think it can be done much more cheaply, and that it will remove from all possibility of political jobbery. While it is true that at the present time our city officials are above suspicion, and would not have a hand in any scheme to defraud the people, what assurance have we that the present happy condition will always exist. In the ups and downs of politics it almost a certainty that a time will come when a job would be possible. It is well to look to the future in this matter as well as all other. This is a serious matter and should be well considered by the people before going into it. "Make haste slowly" is a good motto to follow. Below we append the text of the bill introduced by Mr. Conrad, and we hope our readers will study it carefully:

A Bill to amend an act entitled an act "to authorize certain cities to contract with water companies," passed May 4, 1885.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That all cities of the fourth grade of the second class in which waterworks are now erected, constructed and existing, or in which they may hereafter be erected, whether such waterworks are owned by an incorporated company or by an individual or individuals, shall have power to contract with such company owner or owners of such waterworks for supply of water for fire purposes, streets, squares and other public places within the corporate limits, and for supplying the

citizens of such municipal corporation with water, or any or either of them for any term not exceeding twenty years.

SECTION 2. That the act passed May 4, 1885 (vol. 82, page 261), be and the same is hereby repealed.

SECTION 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

CLIPPINGS.

It is said that an Old Maid's Protective Association is about to be organized in New Lisbon.—*New Lisbon Journal*.

There are now nearly 45,000 inmates at the Soldiers' Home in Dayton, and 200 applicants have been notified that there is room for them. It is thought that another transfer will be made to the Kansas branch in April.—*Ex*.

An esteemed Eastern contemporary expresses the hope that as Mr. Edison is now married "he will invent an illuminated paragon bottle, so that it can be easily found when the old man has to hunt it up in the night time, and an electric lit keyhole which will not bob around when it is wanted when a man comes home from the lodge."

A young Swiss of Knox township, named Robert Roth, committed suicide on Friday last by hanging. He came to this country about one year ago, and left his sweetheart in Switzerland. On Monday of last week he received word through his aunt that his girl had taken up with another fellow and was unfaithful to him. This seemed to unnerve him, and he finally ended his life as designated above. He was only seventeen years old.—*Ohio Patriot*.

An honest and unpretending farmer, while on a visit to his brother who kept a shop in a village, innocently offended his sister-in-law by something that did not comport with her idea of good manners. Priding herself upon her gentility, she pertly told him that he was very ill-bred, and did not even know what good breeding was. Why, "look ma'am," replied he, as for that I consider myself as well bred as you for all your fine airs—my mother had seventeen of us in sixteen years, and that I take to be very good breeding.—*Western Courier*, Jan. 27, 1826.

A bad accident occurred at Scalleys coal bank, near the cement works, last Monday morning. The coal cars are drawn from the entry up an incline to the dump, and while this was being done Mr. Scally and Philip Stanfield, the latter a miner, were together at the mouth of the mine. When about half way up the incline the cable attached to the cars broke, letting them back with great velocity. The two men sprang instantly for safety, but before Stanfield could get out of the way the cars struck him and he was crushed against a pillar. His left thigh was fractured, several ribs broken and he was otherwise severely bruised and shaken up. He is now resting as easily as could be expected, and is in a fair way to recover. He is a man about 45 years of age and has a wife and five children in Beaver county, Pa.—*Buckeye State*.

The accident which occurred Thursday night in the C. & P. yard, furnishes another sad warning of the dangerous effects of free indulgence in the "flowing bowl," and scores one more victim for King Alcohol.

James O'Brien was formerly a resident of Salineville, and was for some time a brakeman in the employ of the C. & P. For several years his residence has been at Beaver Falls, Pa., where he has a wife and family. He has been known as something of a vagabond, and at the time of his death was on a tramp, with Salineville as his objective point. He was in Alliance a good share of Thursday, and, as is usual with tramps, managed to get drunk. Talking in the evening with a former acquaintance he said that he should "go to Salineville or die," and he kept his word. The accident occurred in the lower yard, near the hammer shops, and his body was torn into fragments, and mangled beyond recognition. The remains were gathered up and taken to a room over the dispatcher's office. Justice Coxen was summoned and held an inquest, returning a decision in accordance with the facts.—*Alliance Review*.

The Eleven Commandments.

Mr. George May Powell, of Philadelphia, has a timely article in the April *Century*, on Strikes, Lockouts, and Arbitration, in which he says: "One of the most satisfactory cases of conciliation and arbitration in America was the settlement of a serious strike in the Philadelphia shoe trade, in 1884. This was arranged by Hon. J. M. Washburn, with some co-operation of the Peace Union. About \$7,000 daily wages was involved, and what proved to be a cold winter was before the working people. The settlement saved this, with all the peace and comfort, health and morals involved. Not the least of the advantages gained was the formulation of eleven rules, with notes on the same. The value of these rules and notes is shown by their having since settled several strikes in other trades and other States. They were posted up in factories, and the workmen by way of pleasantry came to call them 'The Eleven Commandments.' They were furthermore made the basis of adjustment of a serious trouble in one of the largest institutions of learning in the country."

A rare treat in both illustrative and art sense will be given the public by the *Graphic News* in its issue of April 10th, when it will present an exact reproduction of the famous "Peachblow" vase, about which there has been so much conflict amongst connoisseurs, and which sold at the recent Morgan sale, in New York, for \$18,000. The picture will be of the same size and color as the original, necessitating fine impressions, and will be a magnificent affair. It will be a fine colored supplement on plate paper.

Here is a Southern gentleman's way of disposing of rats: He took a keg and filled it about half full of water and placed cotton seed on top of the water, which floated on the surface. He then sprinkled meal on top of the cotton seed and placed the keg in his barn, in the morning he had 100 rats.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

News of Interest to the Members of the Various Fraternal and Benevolent Societies.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

How the Order Originated, How it Works and What it Has Thus Far Accomplished.

On every hand we hear of the Knights of Labor and their work. They have become one of the greatest powers in this country. The order was formed in 1869 at Philadelphia, and soon spread until now almost every hamlet has its local assembly. In 1878, a convention was called and the general Assembly of North America established, at which Uriah S. Stevens, the founder of the order, was chosen Grand Master Workman. None of the present officers know how many members the order has, for it is increasing at the rate of 150,000 a year, so that any correct calculation is out of the question. Any person who stands well in his trade, above the age of 18, whether male or female, without distinction of creed or color, whether tradesman, manufacturer, employer or employe, may become a member. Not so lawyers, bankers, brokers, professional gamblers or any person who derives a profit from the sale of intoxicating liquors.

The Executive Board of the order is composed of the following gentlemen: T. V. Powderly, Grand Master Workman, Scranton, Pa.; Frederick Turner, Secretary and Treasurer, Philadelphia, Pa.; John W. Hayes, New Brunswick, N. J.; W. H. Bailey, Shawnee, O.; T. B. Barry, Saginaw, Mich.

The Executive Board has the power to order or terminate strikes, raise, order or extend boycotts, it confers with capitalists and employers, and in fact controls the entire organization, except when the General Assembly is in session.

The Executive Board has the entire control of the organization, and in their several capacities the members are continually on the go from one city to another arranging labor difficulties. The salaries paid to the officers are small. For instance, T. V. Powderly, the head of the order, receives but \$1,500 a year; Mr. Turner, the Secretary and Treasurer, \$1,200, while the other members of the Executive Board receive but \$3 a day, and this only for those days during which they attend exclusively to the society's affairs.

The order was founded to prevent the encroachment of capital on labor, and how successfully this has been accomplished the record of strikes and boycotts which have been successful proves. The local assemblies govern themselves. They have the power to boycott whoever they please in their own district. Boycotting is the most effective weapon of the order. Strikes are less frequently resorted to, but they can also be ordered by the local assemblies; if they hope, however, to obtain aid from the General Assembly, the strike must be legalized. To do this the Local Assembly must notify the District Assembly, whose officers must investigate the reasons for discontent. Two weeks' notice is given, and if in that time the district officers cannot bring about harmony between employer and employed, the strike is legalized, after which the financial support of the entire district may be worked. If the strike extends to other branches of trade or other assemblies, and the district is unable to sustain it, then an assessment may be laid on the entire organization throughout the world. The only time such a tax was laid, was during the great telegraph operators' strike, and then it was not collected.

It is somewhat singular that a mode of proceeding instituted by the peasantry of Ireland against a petty tyrant—Capt. Boycott—should not only prove the most effective weapon that labor has against the encroachment of capital, but should add a new word to our vocabulary. The term "boycott" has come to stay. It has also become the most efficient weapon that the Knights of Labor have to enforce their demands. The Executive Board of the organization is the most powerful quintette in the United States to-day, and it has the power to order every member of the organization to quit work at a moment's notice.

The head of the order is Terrance V. Powderly. He was born in Carbondale, Pa., January 24, 1849. He learned the machinist's trade, and put in his spare time in educating himself in civil engineering. At the age of 19 he joined the Machinists' and Blacksmiths' Union of Scranton, and became its presiding officer. Ten years ago he joined the Knights of Labor, and became Secretary of District Assembly No. 16. He was active in bringing together the scattered threads of the order to form the first General Assembly in 1878, and to him is greatly due the phenomenal success of the order. In the great labor movement of 1877 he was made Mayor of Scranton, and afterwards was elected to the same office by the Democrats, and again on the people's ticket. He has been re-elected six times to his present position as the head of the Knights of Labor. He is a strict teetotaler and does not use tobacco in any form.

Perry Lodge, K. of P., conferred the second rank on a candidate last evening.

Next Monday evening will be the first regular meeting in the month for Clinton Lodge, F. and A. M.

At the meeting of Hiram Chapter Tuesday night a number of petitions were received and work will be plenty for a number of meetings.

The degree staff of Sippo Lodge I. O. O. F., will work in the third degree, Monday evening next, all members of the order are invited to be present.

Clinton Lodge held a special meeting Wednesday evening, at which two candidates were initiated. One in the Entered Apprentice and one in the Fellow Craft degree.

Sophronia asks: Did people in the olden times know anything of sleighing? Yes, the ancient warriors used to go sleighing in their chariots.

Watkins Bros.

Respectfully invite your attention to the many bargains they are offering throughout their establishment, and you will find it to your advantage to see the inducements offered to buyers of Dry Goods, Notions and Cloaks. Our stock will be found complete in every department, and goods marked so low that you will find it a pleasure to deal with us.

We will only make brief mention of a few of the many bargains we offer you:

One Case 56-Inch All Wool Ladies' Cloth at 67½ Cents. PRICE ELSEWHERE, 87½ CENTS.

Fine Satins, Cashmeres, Coupures, Bourettes, Boucles, Brocade and Striped Dress Goods, all in the latest shades.

One Case 36-Inch Cashmeres and Satins, 12½ Cents.

One Case Brocade Dress Goods, 5 Cents

Silks, Velvets and Velveteens.

Our Cloak Room is stocked with Winter Wraps of every description, at prices which are bound to interest every lady intending to buy a Wrap.

Ladies' Cloth Newmarket Coats and Circulars from \$3 up. Childrens' and Misses' Coats from \$1.50 up. Elegant Brocade Velvet, Boucle, Plush and Beaver Coats at prices that will make them sell at sight. Blankets, Flannels and Yarns. Woolen and Merino Hosiery and Underwear, in medium and light weight goods, for Ladies' Gents' and Childrens' wear, at prices to suit every one. Corsets, Neckwear, Ribbons and Fancy Goods. Soliciting your trade, we are Very Respectfully,

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March 10, 11.

Knapp & Dillon,

(Successors to J. F. Hess & Bro.)

Practical Plumbers,

GAS and STEAM FITTERS,

Dealers in

Gas Fixtures, Brass Goods

and all kinds of

Pumps, Hydrants, Street Washers, Garden Hose and Hose Reels.

Fitting Country Residences a Specialty.

Orders promptly attended to at reasonable price

16 NORTH ERIE STREET, MASSILLON, OHIO

Dissolution Notice.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, Joseph Glesner retiring. The business will be continued by J. M. Walker, and all accounts belonging to the firm will be settled by him. JOSEPH GLENNER, JOHN M. WALKER.

March 10, 1886.

Notice of Appointment.

Estate of Anthony Harman, deceased. The undersigned has been appointed and qualified as executor of the estate of Anthony Harman, late of Stark county, deceased. Dated this 25th day of March, A. D. 1886. GEORGE M. SNYDER.

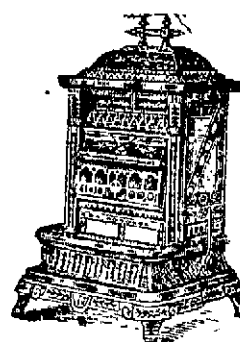
Notice of Appointment.

Estate of Isaac Ulman, deceased. The undersigned has been appointed and qualified as Administrator of the estate of Isaac Ulman, late of Stark County, deceased. Dated this 7th day of April, A. D. 1886. ROBERT W. MCGAUGHEY.

H. F. OEHLER'S

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STOVES, RANGES,

House Furnishing Goods.

Roofing & Spouting

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Dealers in Promissory Notes, Manufacture Scrip and Exchange.

Collections made in all the towns and cities of the United States.







**BREAD AND CAKE BOXES.**

How to Make and Decorate them Artistically.

Bread and cake boxes in many styles and sizes can be bought at house-furnishing stores, but those who like to have more ornamental boxes to grace the shelves of a glass-doored china closet or wide side-board in their dining-room, and who have a fancy for doing such work themselves, can make very handsome boxes by following the directions given below. No artistic skill is needed to make these pretty boxes, and the result is certainly very showy for the amount of work and time required. These boxes should not be too large; if a large quantity of bread and cake is usually prepared at one time, part of it can be kept in stone jars in the storeroom, from which the boxes can be refilled when necessary.

In the first place have a carpenter prepare a well-joined pine box of the desired size, with a closely fitting lid hung by small brass hinges. Pine imparts a very unpleasant flavor to bread or cakes; to avoid this have made a tin box just large enough to fit tightly within the wooden one, and provided with inside ring handles on each end, so it may be easily lifted out for the purpose of washing and sunning. The upper edge of this tin box should be even with the edge of the outside box, and the tin rounded over so as to leave no sharp edges. The box is now ready to be decorated. The reader can best get an idea of the result aimed for, from a description of a box which now does duty as a holder of a certain kind of spicy nutcakes in a china closet which was old when the present century was yet new. The box is smaller than it would have been, had the particular corner for which it was made been larger; it is ten inches deep, eleven inches wide, and sixteen inches long. The body of the box is a dark walnut brown, with a design of crocuses on it the color of the natural pine. The crocuses start up from the lower edge of the box as if growing out of the ground. Along the upper edge is a narrow Greek border in the same color; a similar border is around the edge of the lid and in the center is a group of five long-stemmed crocuses irregularly arranged. A quaint shaped brass catch with a padlock makes a secure fastening.

To decorate a box like the above, take it, when the carpenter and tinner have finished their part of the work, and proceed as follows. Select a suitable design of crocuses, or a somewhat similar flower. Such designs as are given for outline or Kensington embroidery can be used by leaving off the lighter parts of the design that cross and recross the more prominent parts. Various art magazines, during the past two or three years, have given a number of very handsome designs which may be easily adapted to this work. Transfer the patterns to white writing paper, then cut it out close to the outline. In many designs, as in the one on the box just described, the patterns will be in many separate pieces. Fasten these pieces on the box in correct positions, using flour paste, mixed smooth without boiling, and not too thick. Next cut and paste on the border around the upper edge and the border and crocuses on the lid. Examine the pattern carefully and if it does not adhere to the wood in any place, put a little more paste under it and press it down until it does, for if any of the staining fluid gets under the pattern the outlines will be blurred instead of clear and distinct and the effect spoiled. Wash the whole outside of the box with a weak alum water, taking care that little goes on the pattern.

To a pint of linseed oil add enough burnt umber mixed with a very little red lead to make a good walnut color. Apply this to the exposed wood with a brush; when dark enough rub well with a woolen cloth. Go over the paper with a brush dipped in clear, boiling water until it can be peeled off. The design will then stand out clearly against the dark ground. With a fine pointed brush dipped in the staining fluid a few lines of shading are added to the flowers and leaves, but only a few really needed strokes must be attempted.

Instead of flower designs, the quaint old-fashioned boys and girls which have been given in the magazines from time to time for outline work, may be used with good effect. The outlines of many of these figures are so simple that they can be cut out with little trouble, and the few touches necessary to bring them to perfection can be easily added with the brush. Single figures can be drawn off and, after being cut out, re-arranged into new groups appropriate for the place they are to ornament. Thus it is little trouble to arrange for the front of the box a group of two figures carrying a large tray of bread or cakes, or to make a procession of such figures, each with a basket of bread.

The boxes may be made of any color the worker prefers, but a dark walnut brings out the figures as well as any color. A good red stain is made by boiling half a pound of Brazil wood and one ounce of pearl ash in two quarts of water for nearly three hours; it must be used hot and, as soon as applied, be brushed over with alum water. A strong solution of logwood and redwood makes a very satisfactory imitation of rosewood.

The box may be varnished or not, according to taste. Generally, varnish gives the best effect, but when walnut stain is used the varnish should be dispensed with and oil used in its place. Wooden or brass handles are fastened securely to each end of the box, and round knob-like wooden feet are screwed under each corner.—Mrs. L. A. France, in *Good Housekeeping*.

**Punishing a Regiment.**

The ignorance among the lower orders and the soldiery in Persia is dreadful, and the insolence of the latter—formerly terrible, now on the wane—sheds a new light on a story circulated about the Shah at the time of his last visit to Europe. I allude to the strangling of some dozen men of the regiment of Ispahan within the precincts of the palace.

At that time the insolence of the soldiery was at its height. The fanaticism of the common people was also much greater than now, so that instead of a guard at the legations, every European had two or three soldiers quartered on him as a protection. One Frenchman

had two, and when one of the two disappeared the ignorant populace accused the Frenchman of having murdered the soldier to procure enchantments from the grease in his body. The mob rose against the European in their fury, and the firmness of the general officer in command prevented a general massacre. As it was, Europeans were afraid to venture about the streets after nightfall for a long time. The soldier supposed to have been murdered afterwards turned up. He had merely fled to Tabris to escape his creditors.

The Shah was driving along the high-road one day when some soldiers approached him with a petition setting forth their grievances. They had not been paid for nine months. The son of the Minister of War, who accompanied the Shah on horseback, galloped up among them and lashed them across their faces with his whip. Some stones were thrown, and one of them broke a window of the Shah's carriage. The aide-de-camp shouted to the coachman to start the horses at full speed, crying out that an attempt was being made to assassinate his majesty.

The following morning the regiment of Ispahan, to which the mutineers belonged, paraded in the courtyard of the palace. The Shah appeared at a window, and, at his order, every tenth man was seized and strangled. Though his conduct was severely criticised, Europeans here think him as excusable as Peter for his severity to the Strelitz regiment, and his firmness prevented a massacre of Europeans by the turbulent troops.—Letter from Persia in *New York Herald*.

**Our Grandmother's Cooking.**

Most of our modern dishes are very delicious. Catherine Owen and Miss Parloa are blessings to mankind, and yet I often wonder why so many of my grandmother's dishes are obsolete. Who knows what "cummoodle" is? All I know is that it's a dainty bit of lean pork rolled in some kind of a mixture and fried very brown. My knowledge ends here. I may not have the name spelled right, but that is the way it is pronounced. And "scrapell,"—our butcher says he has "scrapell,"—and such stuff as it is; not the least earthly resemblance does it bear to the scrapell my grandmother made. And how many housewives make "souise" in this day and age of the world? It is twenty years since I ate "souise" that was "souise" and not a paste, lumpy, tasteless mixture of pig's feet and vinegar. It always reminds me of glue. Noodle soup is so simply and easily made that anybody ought to be able to make it well, and yet I defy Miss Parloa, herself, to make it so that it will look and taste and smell just like my dear old grandmother's noodle soup. I remember that her favorite seasoning was "pasty," and it don't seem to me that it is used so very much now. The last noodle soup I ate was at one of the best hotels in America. The noodles were in great, hard, white looking chunks. Again I have had a string of two of vermicelli or macaroni put into a weak broth and set before me as "genuine noodle soup."

The cookies of the present day are good, so good, indeed, that I often feel like rebelling when Mrs. Dane doles hers out to me in beggarly lots, of four and five at a time. They are good, but they are not like Grandmother's. Her cookies of twenty years ago. Her's were yellow and half or three-quarters of an inch thick and all speckled through and through with caraway or anise seeds, and they tasted—well, I can't begin to tell how good they did taste. Maybe it was because I stole them that they tasted so good. I used to slip into the "buttery" and surreptitiously extract cookies, a dozen at a time, from the stone jar in which they were put on a high shelf. Sometimes Grandmother caught me in the act and then—but there are scenes in the lives of most women and men that they would gladly blot out from the pages of memory. This is one of the scenes I wish to forget.

I sometimes buy "cottage cheese" of our milkman. My grandmother called it "smear-case." I spell it just as she pronounced it. She used to mix it with egg and sugar and spices and make some kind of a pie with a sweet crust that was ever so good. Who knows anything about it? Her ginger-bread, ginger cookies and raised doughnuts were things I like to think about when I am very hungry. But I never worry my wife with these recollections. The Lord's best gift to me was boundless good nature and an optimistic tendency toward the belief that everything that befalls me is for the best. The "Ten Dollars a Week" bill of fare is good enough for our family of five, if none of my grandmother's dishes are in it.—Zenas Dane, in *Good Housekeeping*.

An old Western hunter, hearing of a white deer being killed near Chico, said: "It's bad luck. In the fall of '53 I was living on Feather River, putting in time hunting, mining and trapping. My claim was paying first-rate; I was getting lots of beaver, and you bet I was on the high road to fortune. But one unlucky day I shot and killed one of the most beautiful white deer I ever saw, but it looked sad to see the blood running from its heart upon the snowy hair. Well, sir, from that day on I had the wretchedest sort of luck. My traps failed to get beavers, I never got any more game, my mine played out, and, the worst of all, I fell and broke my right leg. I am not a believer in signs and omens, but I'll be willing to bet my life that the killing of that white deer caused my bad luck."

Here is a glimpse of Daniel Webster and the usual jeer with which Disraeli writes of Americans: "I dined with Lyndhurst yesterday to meet Webster, who is, I believe, considered a very refined and spiritual Yankee, but seemed to me a complete Brother Jonathan—a remarkable twang, as ty-rannical and all that, he also goes to the levee. A brown, lofty, broad and beetled—deep-set eyes and a swarthy complexion. He is said, when warned, to be their greatest orator. Strangford was there, very airy and sparkling; all the rest Americans and principally relatives. A good story, and true: Brougham asked Webster verbally to dine with him, and sent him a card next day, headed 'To remind.' Webster immediately answered by another card, headed 'To acknowledge.' Very American, don't you think?"

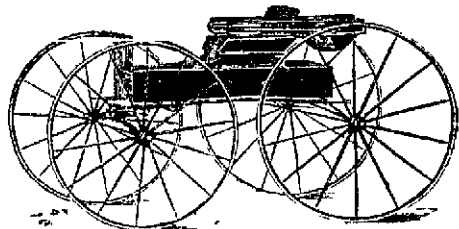
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THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST

ADAPTED TO EVERY CLIMATE.  
AND ANY KIND OF BUILDINGS  
RESISTS RAIN, SNOW, HAIL, FROST, STEAM, SMOKE  
AND Sulphurous Gases.  
THE MOST DURABLE ROOFING IN THE WORLD.

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**M. A. BROWN & SON,**  
Dealers in Lumber of all Kinds,  
Mouldings, Sash, Doors and Blinds  
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Corner of Tremont and Erie Streets



**PERRY H. YOUNG,**  
—MANUFACTURER OF—  
**FIRST-CLASS LIGHT CARRIAGES,**  
Phaetons, and Spring Wagons.

My work, for durability, good material, style and finish, is not surpassed by any in the State of Ohio. None but the best of workmen employed. Practical attention given to the

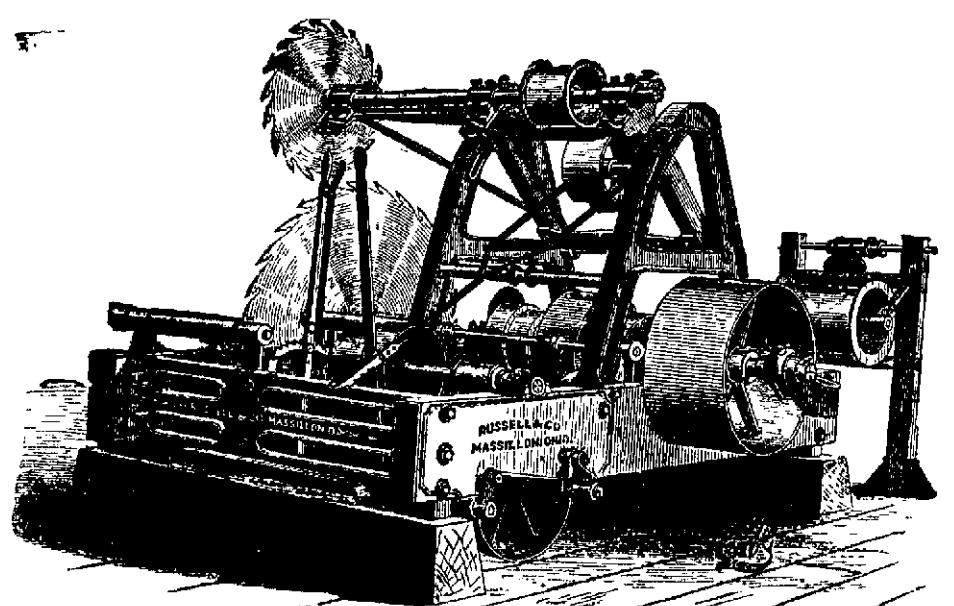
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Blacksmithing, Repainting, etc., receive special attention. In addition to my stock, I am selling a cheaper grade of Buggies than I make, am handling the best makes of

**COLUMBUS BUGGIES AND PHAETONS,**

in the city, which I am selling at Lower Rates than can be purchased elsewhere  
Agent for the Watertown Platform Spring Wagons and Buggies,

the best platform wagons made in New York. Call and examine stock and prices before purchasing. Every vehicle guaranteed to be as represented.  
**PERRY H. YOUNG.**

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(SPECIFICATIONS N.)  
The Best Mill for the Money ever offered.  
Send for 1884 CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST describing our Engines, Threshers and Saw Mills.  
ADDRESS: **RUSSELL & CO., Massillon, Ohio.**

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**CITY LIVERY & SALE STABLE,**

Southeast Cor. Mill and Plum Streets,

MASSILLON OHIO.

**SINGLE & DOUBLE TURNOUTS,**

Second to none in the county, in readiness at all times, delivered to any part of the city. Rates moderate. Telephone 77.

**DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY**

For the Cure of Kidney and Liver Complaints, Constipation, and all disorders arising from an impure state of the BLOOD.  
To women who suffer from any of the ills peculiar to their sex it is an unfailing friend. All Druggists. One Dollar a bottle, or address Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y.

**KEEP IT PURE.**

The Life is the Blood—Prevent Disease—Surgery the Last Resort—A Telling Letter.

Here is a fact for you to think over, viz: Medical science proves that diseases, no matter how great a variety they seem to have, proceed from comparatively few causes. It is for this reason that some simple medicines remove or cure a wide range of complaints—some of them appearing almost directly opposite in their nature. When a medical preparation acts at once upon the digestive and urinary organs, and also purifies the blood, the list of difficulties subject to its control is astonishing. But, while many things are said to possess this power, those which actually do exert it are very rare.

It is conceded that Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y., is the most effective preparation now in use for all diseases arising from a foul or impure state of the circulation. Hence it is more than likely that if the writer of the following letter had habitually taken, Favorite Remedy ten years ago, he would never have suffered from Cancer.

Pittsfield, Mass., March 22, 1884.  
Dr. D. Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y.  
Dear Sir:—About six years ago I was obliged to resort to external treatment for the removal of a cancerous growth on my lip. On my return home, I became sensible that my blood needed a thorough cleansing. My whole system, too, required toning up. While casting about for the best medicine to do this, I read of "Favorite Remedy" and was so highly commended in my hearing that I resolved to try it. I did so, and the result surprised me, it was effected so quickly and completely. I soon got over the depression produced by the operation, and since the "Favorite Remedy" which I have continued to take in small doses has kept me in such health and strength as I never had before, nor expected to have. It is the best blood-purifier in the world. I am sure of that.  
Yours, &c.,  
Matthew Farrell.

24 Adams Street.  
In all cases when a consultation is deemed desirable.  
Address:—Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y. But if you have not done so, adopt Favorite Remedy as a household friend.

**Cabinet Work.**

**AMOS GIROD,**  
for a number of years past an employee of the late Peter Shanf, will continue the business as before, manufacturing

Bank and Store Counters,

Saloon and Bar Fixtures,

—AND—

General Cabinet Work.

Also has control of the

Shauf Dry Cold Air Refrigerator, for Saloons, Groceries, Butchers and Private Use.

I would respectfully ask the public to give me a call, promising to give satisfaction in all work, and prices very low. Shop just back of North Street High School Building.  
Yours truly,  
Amos Girod.

June 12-14

**Globe Bakery,**

West Main Street,

**A. J. RICHEIMER, PROP'R.**

The Best of Bread, Fresh Baked Every Day.

Elegant Ice Cream Parlors.

Everything the best. A trial Always Satisfies.

Fresh Bread on sale at Fred Albrecht's Grocery, and delivered to all parts of the city.

**Hurrah Smokers!**

If you want a good Cigar call for

**Phil. Blumenschein's**

Brands of Cigars.

They will give you good satisfaction. Try them

Store room and factory two doors east of Union Hotel.

WEST MAIN STREET, MASSILLON, OHIO.

**TANITE EMERYWHEELS.**

COLUMBUS, McCune, Lonnis, & Griswold.

CLEVELAND York & Benton.

TOLEDO, Bostwick, Braun & Co.

CINCINNATI, T. & A. Pickering, Woodrugh & McParlin.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

Also good for Cold in the Head, Rheumatism, Hay Fever, &c. 50 cents.

**READ ABOUT**

"All the wonderful and miraculous cures." "The unrivaled and peerless medicines." And note the following:—

DR. THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL has made the following cures, proof of which the proprietors can furnish on application.

Toothache.....in 5 Minutes  
Earache....." 2 "  
Backache....." 2 Hours  
Lameness....." 2 Days  
Coughs....." 20 Minutes  
Hoarseness....." 1 Hour  
Colds....." 24 Hours  
Sore Throat....." 12 "  
Deafness....." 2 Days  
Pain of Burn....." 5 Minutes  
Pain of Scald....." 5 "

Croup it will ease in 5 minutes, and positively cure any case when used at the outset.

Remember that Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is only 50 cents per bottle, and one bottle will cure further than half a dozen of an ordinary medicine.

**J. B. THOMPSON**

at the well known Confectionery Store and Dining Room, in Coleman's Building, Main street, announces to the people of Massillon and vicinity that he is prepared to furnish at all times first-class

**VIENNA BREAD**

ROLLS, BISCUIT.

WHITE and BROWN BREAD

FANCY DECORATED CAKES

Ice Cream, Lemon Sherbet,

Water Ices, Confectionery,

Nuts and Fruits.

Also in Stock a Fine Line of

**Family Groceries,**

SUGARS, COFFEES, CANNED

GOODS ETC.

WARM MEALS AND LUNCHEES

AT ALL HOURS.

FOR ORDERS FOR PARTIES, SUPPERS, &c. promptly attended to, at

J. B. THOMPSON.

**J. M. Walker,**

Has just opened a large stock of

**WALL PAPER,**

Window Curtains,

Curtains and Fixtures,

Poles and Cornices.

A FULL STOCK OF

**PAINTS.**

Mixed Paints in all colors ready for use

Room and Picture Mouldings,

Frames made to order, and fine pictures neatly

mounted.

**House and Sign Painting****Paper Hanging and****Interior Decorating**

A SPECIALTY.

Personal attention given all work.

**FURNITURE!**

I desire to say that all those in need of Furniture of any kind, can not fail to be suited both in regard to

GOODS AND PRICES,

My stock will comprise all grades of

Parlor, Chamber, Kitchen and

Office

**FURNITURE.**

SUCH AS

Parlor Suits,

Chamber Suits,

Bedsteads,

Bureaus,

Tables,

Lounges

**SPRING BEDS,**

Hair,

Musk and

Sea Grass

Mattresses

and the original

Woven Wire Mattress

AND OTHER SPRING BOTTOMS.

Thankful for favors bestowed upon me in the past, I hope by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

JOHN H. OGDEN.

J. C. COREY,  
Proprietor of the Massillon

**Steam Boiler**  
WORKS.  
Manufactured of  
Locomotive, Flue and Tubular Boilers, Oil  
and Water Tanks, Iron Doors,  
Shutters and Plate Iron  
Work of a Description, etc., &c.  
BOILERS REPAIRED  
in the best manner and at short notice. Works  
Clay street, north of Mong & Crawford's Factory  
MASSILLON, O.







**DALTON.**

Monday was a cold, snowy day, and our streets bottomless with the depth of mud. But, nevertheless, it was township election, and school board election. As it is well known, this township is about sixty Democratic majority, but for all this, W. G. Selders was elected Township Trustee, and Robert Stinson Assessor by forty majority. William Bevard and O. S. Wertz were elected School Directors. The corporation ticket was next in order. Dr. F. H. Pope was elected Mayor by a small majority. Some one is trying to get it circulated here that Dr. Pope intended to run, but such is false and without foundation. W. C. Cook has been Mayor of this place for a number of years. W. C. Scott was elected Clerk, and Frank Kosier Marshal.

**CANTON.**

Feder Bros., wholesale tobaccoists of Cleveland, have opened a branch house at No. 5 Eagle Block, South Market street. Nimrod Ashbaugh, one of Canton's oldest citizens, died at his home on West Fifth street, on Saturday. He was seventy-five years of age. Annie Stuhl, the woman who threw her illegitimate child into the Union Hotel vault some time ago, has pleaded guilty to the charge of manslaughter. The trial of Thomas Gorman, of Canal Fulton, on charge of arson, which has been before the Court for the past two weeks, was ended on Saturday by the disagreement of the jury, and their discharge.

In the case of David Rhodes against the city of Canton for taking possession of his household goods without his permission. Rhodes was given a verdict of \$60. It will be remembered that it was in Rhodes' house the small-pox patient was kept.

**CHAPMAN.**

Miss Magne James, of Massillon, spent a few days with her Grandma Edwards, last week.

Chapman Literary Society closed after a very successful term, to meet on the first Wednesday evening in November.

Mr. D. P. Clapper attended the sheriff sale last Saturday, and bought back his former home-land in North Lawrence, for \$1,618. Mr. C. held a mortgage on the property for \$3,000.

The stockholders of the Youngstown Coal Co. held a meeting in their office at Massillon last Saturday evening, but the business transacted is not known, yet, we are informed that the plan of tapping the old Clark mine was not considered.

Died.—Mabel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Richards, last Saturday, aged about two years. The remains were interred in the Massillon cemetery. Rev. Bailey, of Massillon officiating.

Mr. William Smith, a promising young gentleman of West Brookfield, closed a successful term of school in the Corn Dodge District last Friday. In the evening the literary gave a grand entertainment to a crowded house. Mr. Smith has left a good impression with the people of that district.

Our election for Lawrence township passed off rather quietly, the Republicans making a clean sweep, excepting one Justice of the Peace. The result is as follows: Trustees, S. M. Buckmaster, two years; Thomas H. Currie, two years; Robert Pollock, one year; Clerk, Charles A. Vanderhoof; Treasurer, J. W. Kirk; Constables, C. Bramer, Frank Pomeroy and William Buttermore; Justice of the Peace, A. J. Kitzinger and A. H. McCadden, (Democrat); Assessor for this Precinct, Patrick Larkin, (Democrat.)

**Mt. Union and Alliance.**

Rev. J. M. Carr preached at the M. E. Church, Mt. Union, Sunday morning.

A Concert will be given at the U. B. Church, Alliance, Wednesday evening, April 14th.

Mr. D. S. Hassler is sick, and has not been able to attend to his business for over a week.

Henry Camp delivered a lecture on temperance, Thursday evening, in the Alliance College Hall.

The ladies of the First Presbyterian Church gave a supper at Clark's Rink, Thursday evening, April 8th.

Mr. S. B. Presmore and wife, of Griswold, Ia., are visiting at the residence of William Lamborn, Mt. Union.

The Junior Addresses at Mt. Union College will take place Wednesday evening, April 14th, at the College Hall.

A new set of officers have been appointed to take charge of the Salvation Army. The Army is doing a good work and should be assisted whenever possible.

The usual quiet of Mt. Union was disturbed on election day, by two misunderstandings. The first was between a retiring councilman and the street commissioner, but friends parted them before serious damage was done. The second occurred between Elmer Mather and Peter Barnhart, it was the result of an old grudge, and resulted in Barnhart carrying away a black eye.

The following is the result of the election in Mt. Union, the entire Republican ticket was elected: Mayor, George Scott; Clerk, J. W. Bard; Treasurer, James N. Turner; Councilman, two

years, W. A. Clark, Joseph Grant, Henry Keller; one year, David Johnson; Marshal, William Painter; Street Commissioner, John Mullen; School Directors, William Crubaugh, J. W. Bard; Cemetery Director, Henry Cook.

The Alliance election resulted as follows: Mayor, O. N. Croxton, (Democrat); Councilmen, Levi Hill, (Republican), R. G. Williams, (Democrat), J. Cassaday, (Republican); School Board, D. Hester, (Republican), Lee Fording, (Republican); Treasurer, William H. Teal, (Democrat); Marshal, Coffee, (Republican); Clerk, L. Hoover, (Republican); Cemetery Director, L. Teeters, (Republican); Assessors, H. Hartzell, (Democrat), J. Barnaby, (Republican.)

**NAVARRE.**

Hurrah for "Buck" Stahl!  
H. F. Miller visited here last week.  
L. Shultz and family are now residents of Camp Creek.

Navarre is about to enjoy another building boom.

Mrs. Nora Kauffman, of Canton, visited here last week.

Miss Killinger, of Massillon, visited Miss Laura Garver last week.

Jos. Hug purchased the dray belonging to John Hoir, and is now our drayman.

David Mumaw and family have gone to Butler, Ind., to make that place their future home.

J. C. Lahm, sole proprietor of that "sparkling Diamond" Rink, was in town last week, on business.

Mr. Will Gretzinger deserted the young men's ranks by marrying Miss Minnie Shindleberger, of Waynesburg, on March 30.

Matt Clemens has repaired his building adjoining I. B. Dangler's store, and it will be used as an office by Dr. D. K. Allinder, as soon as the work on it is completed.

Our absence last week caused us to miss the surprise party, which was so successfully executed upon Mr. S. Weimer, superintendent of the Union Schools at this place, on the evening of March 26. Mr. Weimer was presented with a beautiful plush autograph album and a gold pen and holder by his scholars, to show him that they appreciated his kindness to them during the past four or five years.

"Hotter than any Presidential campaign," is what was said of Navarre's election last Monday, and as evening drew nigh the anxious candidates gathered in the Mayor's office to learn the result. The man who has held the office of Mayor for ten years past, Matthias Sinterhen, will hold it two years longer. Alfred J. Rider, Clerk; Alexander Garver, Treasurer; Christian Stahl, "Old Buck," Marshal; Chas. Uhle, Street Commissioner; Councilmen, George Swire, Benjamin Tagg and Julius Hug; Cemetery Trustee, David Swarlose. In the school election, the Republicans ran the man "who never lost a battle," Gabriel G. Barnett, and he and M. L. Hoagland will be our next school directors. Corl, as a candidate for the office of Mayor, was beaten by seven votes; Doyle, for that of Marshal, was beaten six votes, but the efficiency of Stahl is assured by his past conduct, and the fears of property owners are at once alleviated by the knowledge of his election.

Section 4443 of the Revised Statutes of Ohio, with regard to the standard weight of bushels, has been amended as follows:

**AN ACT**

To amend section 4443 of the Revised Statutes.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That section 4443 of the Revised Statutes of the State of Ohio, as amended February 5, 1885, (82 v. 52) be so amended as to read as follows:

Sec. 4443. A bushel of the respective articles hereinafter mentioned shall mean the amount of weight, avoirdupois, in this section specified, viz:

- Of rye, sixty pounds.
- Of wheat, fifty-five pounds.
- Of oats, thirty-two pounds.
- Of clover-seed, sixty pounds.
- Of timothy-seed, forty-five pounds.
- Of hemp-seed, forty-four pounds.
- Of millet-seed, fifty pounds.
- Of buckwheat, fifty pounds.
- Of beans, sixty pounds.
- Of peas, sixty pounds.
- Of hominy, sixty pounds.
- Of Irish potatoes, sixty pounds.
- Of sweet potatoes, fifty pounds.
- Of onions, fifty pounds.
- Of dried peaches, thirty-three pounds.
- Of dried apples, twenty-two pounds.
- Of flax seed, fifty-six pounds.
- Of barley, forty-eight pounds.
- Of malt, thirty-four pounds.
- Of Hungarian grass-seed, fifty pounds.
- Of lime, seventy pounds.
- Of coke, forty pounds.
- Of bituminous coal, eighty pounds.
- Of canal coal, seventy pounds.
- Of corn, shelled, fifty-six pounds.
- Of corn in the ear, sixty-eight pounds.
- Of tomatoes, fifty-six pounds.
- Of apples, forty-eight pounds.
- Of peaches, forty-eight pounds.
- Of turnips, sixty pounds.

SEC. 2. That section 4443 of the Revised Statutes of Ohio, as amended February 5, 1885 (82 v. O. L. 52), be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall be in force from and after its passage.

DANIEL J. RYAN,  
Speaker pro tem. House of Representatives.

ROBERT P. KENNEDY,  
President of the Senate.  
Passed March 12, 1886.

A medical journal speaks of the danger of sleeping in damp beds. That's so. We have always contended that the bed of the river was an unhealthy place to sleep in, and are glad to know that the faculty are realizing it.

[Continued from 1st page.]

committee have given the subject the consideration necessary for its discussion with a view to valuable practical results. Several arbitration bills have been introduced by others in material respects, and have been referred to the committee, but other bills were pushed aside and the O'Neill bill laid before the house for immediate action.

Mr. Kelley said he would vote for any bill which would give relief to oppressed labor, but he would not vote for this mass of words unless his vote was accompanied by the notice that the bill meant nothing. He wanted to say in advance to the workmen of the country that it was a trick on their credit and a fraud.

Mr. O'Neill said he was no more opposed to the pending bill than he was to drinking a glass of water. Both were harmless. The bill could injure no one, but it could accomplish no good. There was no more arbitration in this bill than there was flesh on a doctor's skeleton.

The labor question occupied the entire session of the house to-day, to the exclusion of the expected debate on the bill providing for civil-service examinations and the postoffice appropriation bill, and it will probably require the whole of at least one more day to reach a conclusion.

APRIL 1.—The house went into committee on the arbitration bill to-day, and Mr. Gibson criticised it as hastily drawn. The bill, he said, should be recommended for careful consideration, and at the proper time he would make a wild attack on it.

Mr. Craih, a member of the committee on labor, defended the bill. Replying to the assertion that the bill would cost the government too much, he said that if the government could have prevented the strike on the coast at a cost of \$1,000,000 the country would have been the richer. The strike had cost the country \$30,000,000. Replying to Mr. Reagan, he said that if the Reagan-interstate bill was constitutional the arbitration bill was also.

Mr. O'Neill closed the general debate, after which the bill was read by sections for amendments. In speaking for a verbal amendment Mr. Hammond attacked the bill, and said that every man who believed with Mr. Kelley that the measure was a trick and fraud should vote against it. This was a bold statement, and Mr. Kelley's remarks yesterday he did not mean that the members of the labor committee had deliberately perpetrated a trick and a fraud. He knew that gentlemen who could submit this bill to the workmen of the country as a provision of the speedy settlement of trouble between employer and employee were quite too innocent to attempt a fraud or a trick. (Laughter.)

APRIL 2.—The house resumed in committee to-day consideration of the first section of the labor bill. Amendments were offered by Mr. Moran providing that if, on the written opinion of either party to the controversy to submit the differences to arbitration, the other party shall refuse, the party submitting the proposition may request a judge of a United States District court to appoint an arbitrator; by Mr. Dibble, providing that the Commissioner of labor, on the request of either party to a controversy, shall order an investigation, and by Mr. Nealey, providing that the board of arbitration shall inquire into the practice of certain railroad companies of maintaining a company system of life insurance to evade the payment of damages for loss of life through negligence or otherwise.

It is thought that the discussion to-day has weakened the chances for the passage of the bill. Some leading democrats have prepared a substitute which will be introduced by Mr. Warner next time the bill comes up for discussion. This substitute will call for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the causes of the strike in the southwest and report upon it. It is thought that those members who do not like the O'Neill bill, and yet do not like to oppose labor legislation, will take advantage of the bill to defeat Mr. O'Neill's.

APRIL 3.—The house went into committee of the whole (Mr. Springer of Illinois, in the chair) on the arbitration bill. Mr. Rogers, of Arkansas, regarded the bill as a perfectly worthless bill, and with the exception of the fifth section a perfectly harmless bill, unless it will be construed as a step in the wrong direction. That section gave the power to railroad corporations to put their hands into the United States treasury to enable them to fight the workmen.

Mr. W. W. Warner, of Missouri, offered an amendment providing that the members of the tribunal of arbitration shall receive a compensation of \$10 a day for the time actually employed. It also prescribes the fees and compensation to be allowed the clerk, stenographer, marshals, and witnesses, providing that the tribunal shall have full power to limit the number of witnesses in each case whose fees shall be paid by the United States, and appropriates a sufficient sum to carry the provisions of the bill into effect.

Tilman, of South Carolina, offered an amendment to the amendment providing that not exceeding \$1,000 shall be paid out of the treasury to defray the expenses of any single arbitration.

The amendment was agreed to, and Mr. Warner's amendment, as amended, was adopted.

The committee then rose and reported the bill to the house.

Mr. Hewitt, of New York, moved to recommend the bill with instructions to the committee on labor to report in lieu thereof a concurrent resolution expressive of the sense of this congress that so far as practicable, all controversies between employers and employees should be subject to arbitration, either by voluntary agreement or in accord with law. The motion was lost—30 to 96, and the bill was passed—yeas 195, nays 28.

On motion of Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, the title of the bill was amended so as to read "To provide a method of settling controversies and differences between railroad corporations engaged in interstate and foreign commerce, and between passengers and their employees."

Debate on the silver bill was then begun. APRIL 5.—The motion before the house to suspend the rules and pass the Mexican pension bill was agreed to to-day—yeas 158, nays, 68. The bill directs the secretary of the interior to place the names of all the surviving officers, soldiers and sailors who enlisted and served in the war with Mexico for any period during the years 1846, 1846, 1847, and 1848, and were honorably discharged, and their surviving widows, on the pension roll, at the rate of \$8 per month from and after the passage of this act during their lives, and to make such rules and regulations as are necessary to carry this act into effect; provided, that where it shall appear that a discharge is lost secondary evidence may be permitted, and where it shall appear that an applicant has received a land warrant that shall be sufficient evidence of an honorable discharge, unless the evidence shows that he procured it by fraud; and provided, further, that this act shall not apply to persons under political disabilities.

APRIL 6.—The post-office appropriation bill passed the house to-day, after amendments to increase the appropriations for postal clerks and the transportation of foreign mails had been rejected. During the debate of the measure Mr. Phelps attacked Postmaster-General Fish, calling him the "Rough-Bag" of the administration, who usurped the functions of the president and of congress to defeat the laws.

Messrs. Holman and Randall defended Mr. Fish.

During the consideration of a bill to secure an equitable classification and compensation of United States officers Mr. Bennett (N. C.) inquired why the commission proposed by the bill was not composed of men of the same political party. Were not democrats the best exponents of democratic policy, he asked. "Is it a crime to be a democrat?" he exclaimed, and an affirmative vote from the republicans would give a great average of the democratic party in 1884 who lifted up their voices in one grand chorus and pointed to the standard-bearer of the party as an ideal democrat supposed that his election meant a democratic victory and that the legislative measures would follow. (Laughter.) "To the victor belongs the spoils" was as true to-day as when uttered by Marcy, and the gentlemen who thought that, in the south, that was not God's gospel truth had set his sights too high for the game. (Laughter.)

Here is another claimant for the honor of inventing the telephone: Evidence was made public at Indianapolis last week, that Dr. S. D. Cushman, of New Lisbon, O., invented and used a telephone at least ten years before Bell took out his patents. Mr. Cushman himself is in Indianapolis. He has for many months been collecting evidence to establish that he had in practical operation telephones in 1863. Affidavits were shown that Mr. Cushman, (who by the way is the inventor of the fire alarm telegraph), and who is an electrician of note, invented a receiver similar to the one patented by Bell in 1875, in 1851. He says he is able to establish priority of invention, and therefore to nullify the Bell patent. The Cushman invention is owned by the American Cushman telephone company, and its aim has been, if possible, to provoke a suit against itself on the part of the Bell company. Several lines have been operated by the Cushman company, but the Bell company has made no effort to enjoin it. In fact the Bell company can have no rights under a patent on the same instrument granted in 1875.

**You Can Have It.**

"My dear, what would I give to have your hair?" is often said by middle-aged ladies to young ones. Madam, you may have just such hair. Parker's Hair Balsam will give it to you. It will stop your hair from falling off, restore the original color and make it long, thick, soft and glossy. You need not stand helplessly envying the girls. The Balsam is not oily, not a dye, but is an elegant dressing, and is especially recommended for its cleanliness and purity. 40-4

**A Novel Feature in Investments.**

The whole country after having undergone a period of depression is now asking itself, what business has least been affected and unimpaired?

Such a business, industry or corporation, that can make a better showing now than before the crisis attracts the attention of capital, merits the confidence of investors and is being eagerly sought for.

There is such a business, and it has heretofore been monopolized by English and Scotch capital until some three hundred millions have been invested in the ranch and cattle business of the strongest country.

Foremost amongst the strongest, richest and most successful American Companies stand the United States Land and Investment Company, 145 Broadway, New York, which is now offering \$500,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. 10 year bonds, for subscription at 90 cash, or at par, upon a novel installment feature which appeals to the farmer as well as the banker, the clerk and mechanic as well as the millionaire, and to all who desire to invest their savings at better rates of interest than any bank will allow.

The company issues certificates of indebtedness in one and five dollars, each representing an installment, and when the investor has purchased \$50 of these certificates he becomes entitled to a \$100 gold bond, first mortgage, bearing 6 per cent. interest, which he can obtain upon presenting his certificates or forwarding them by letter to the company's office, at 145 Broadway, New York.

The remaining \$50 due on the bond being payable to the company in monthly installments not exceeding \$5.

The bond commences to draw interest on delivery, the same as if fully paid. In addition to which the company gives as a bonus, fee, one fully paid up share of stock of the value of \$25.

Those desiring to buy their bonds outright for cash can do so at 10 per cent. discount in \$100, \$500 or \$1,000 bonds and receive one five or ten shares of stock free. The bonds are secured by property owned absolutely by the company, estimated to be worth \$3,000,000, and this money received from sale of bonds will be invested in cattle, the income from which it is estimated will yield 30 per cent. upon the stock after paying 6 per cent. on the bonds.

Applications are being forwarded in great numbers daily, and all those who desire to subscribe should send at once for prospectuses and full information to the United States Land and Investment Company, 145 Broadway, New York.—The N. Y. Financier. 29y

**CHIONANTHUS COMPOUND**

Is certainly the most effective remedy for the Liver, Kidneys and Blood which has ever come before the people. It is growing into favor rapidly, as we expected it would. One person using it tells neighbors of its prompt curative action. It therefore requires less advertising than any remedy in the market. It cures all conditions dependent upon a disordered state of the Liver, Kidneys, or Blood. Such as Jaundice, Torpid and inactive Liver, derangements of the Kidneys, Eruptions on the Skin, Pimples on the face, Boils, Scald-Head of children, Eruptions of infants, etc. The medicine is pleasant to take, and contains the best Liver and Blood purifying properties known. A physician who has prescribed it many years, says he never had any medicine which gave such satisfaction. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by druggists and at country stores.

**Jewelry & Watches**

everybody should call at

**COLEMAN'S**

**Jewelry Store**

No. 5 Erie Street,

and see his splendid stock of goods before purchasing elsewhere. It will pay you, for all goods are marked down to the

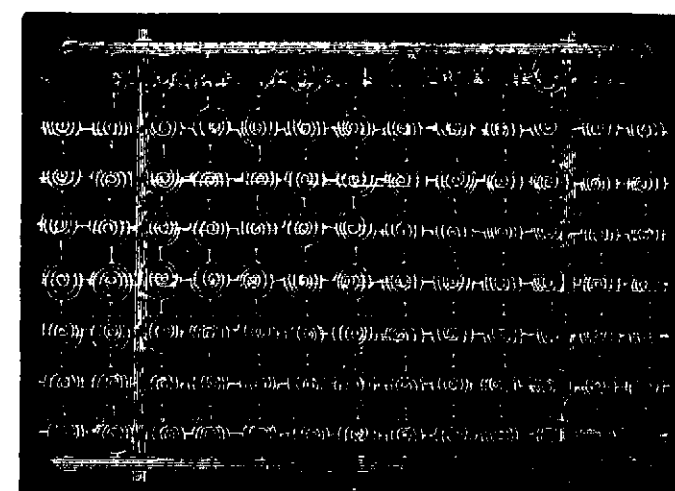
Lowest Possible Prices.

No use going away for goods when you can buy here as cheaply as in any city in the Union.  
Jos. Coleman.

**Wm. B. MAYER,**

Manufacturer of the Celebrated

**AKRON SPRING BED BOTTOM.**



I have purchased the patents and good will of the former manufacturer of the AKRON SPRING BED BOTTOM, and would respectfully ask the public to call and examine same. Orders solicited. Respectfully,

W. B. MAYER,  
OFFICE AND SHOP, TREMONT St., Next to Canal,  
MASSILLON, OHIO.

**Groceries.**

**Albright & Co's CASH STORE.**

Largest and Handsomest, Most Complete and best kept stock of general Groceries, Provisions, Queensware

IN THE CITY.  
Attentive Salesmen  
Always ready to supply your wants.  
PRICES CANNOT BE BEATEN.  
WE HAVE EVERYTHING  
All we ask is a trial.

Fruits, Oysters, Etc., in their season. Call and see us.  
**ALBRIGHT & CO'S.**  
25, EAST MAIN STREET.  
Massillon, O.

**Cedar Posts, Fen ng, Building Material.**

The Sipco Coal Co. has for sale a large lot of Cedar Fence Posts and Fence Boards which will be sold at greatly reduced prices. Also, a choice lot of building timber, joist and scantling, which will also be sold exceedingly low. An opportunity such as may not occur again for years is now presented to those who desire to construct buildings or fencing. Call at the office of  
**SIPCO COAL CO**  
Massillon, Aug. 18, 1884-9

**Horse and Cattle Powders.**

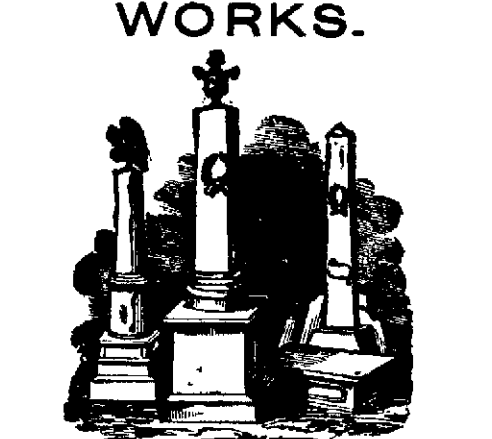
**VETERINARY GOVE'S VEGETABLE TONIC POWDERS**  
Sharpen the appetite and improve digestion. Two boxes sent by mail on receipt of \$1.00.  
Sold by Druggists and at Country Stores.  
Horses lame from Spavin or Ringbone treated to remove lameness under special contract.  
Call on or address  
G. H. GOVE, V. S.,  
31-3m MASSILLON.

**JOHN H. OGDEN, UNDERTAKER.**

West Side of Canal, Main Street,

**MASSILLON**

**Marble and Mantel WORKS.**



HAVING NOW COMPLETED my building on the corner of Tremont and Mill streets, and made it in every way convenient for the marble and mantel business, and having it well filled with

**CHOICE MONUMENTS**

and Gravestones, of the latest designs and finish of both Marble and Granite. And having enlarged my

**MANTEL ROOM**

and fitted it up in a neat and tasteful manner and filled it with the latest and neatest patterns of

**Slate MANTLES & GRATES,**

and having bought them of the eastern manufacturers for cash, thereby enabling me to sell either monuments or mantels at less rates than can be furnished from abroad, of the same style and finish. All I ask is an examination of them and their prices to convince you that you can do better at home than abroad.

Works at old stand corner Tremont and Mill streets, Massillon, O.

**Q. W. REEVE.**

**A. J. Humberger & Son.**

**SPECIALTIES.**

Fine Lace Curtains

" Embroideries.

" Dress Goods.

" Parasols.

Call and inspect the Bargains we can show you

in Hosiery.

**S. OBERLIN'S SONS**

are Sole Agents for the above Shirts in Massillon

It is impossible to get a better fitting

Shirt than the

**GOLD AND SILVER**

Gold, Unlaundried—Silver, Laundried

**FULL REINFORCED.**

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